The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4912. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Yesterday by Ocean Telegraph.

The Sublime Porte Accedes to the Proposed Commission.

The People of Croatia Opposed to Union with Hungary.

France and Prussia Less Cordial in Their Relations.

TURKEY.

The Sultan Accedes to the Request for a Commission.

LONDON, Sunday, June 23.

A dispatch which reached here to-day from Constantinople positively asserts that the Sultan has acceded to the proposition of the European Powers for a joint Commission to inquire into the grievances and demands of the people of Candia.

RUSSIA.

The Czar Arrives Home in Safety.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, June 23.

His Majesty the Emperor has arrived home from his visit to Paris.

AUSTRIA.

Croatia Objects to Being United to Hungary.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 23.

The accounts received here of the state of feeling in Croatia show that the people of that Province are greatly opposed to union with Hungary.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Rumored Want of Cordiality.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22—Evening.

Advices from the Continent represent that a feeling is prevalent, both in Paris and Berlin, that the relations between the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia are not cordial.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 23.

United States Bonds are quoted to-day at 77⅛.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 13.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M., on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th of June, arrived at this port yesterday.

The London papers contain full particulars of the attempted assassination of the Czar and its effect throughout Europe.

The London *Globe* says, it is generally understood that the English Parliament will not be prorogued before the middle of August, and that a general election may be expected in the ensuing Spring.

It was rumored that Queen VICTORIA had written to the Emperor NAPOLEON, expressing her regret at not being able to visit the Paris Exhibition with the accustomed ceremonial, but it was believed in some quarters that the Queen would visit Paris *incognito*.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria were about to be invested with the British Order of the Garter, and missions were to be sent to St. Petersburg and Vienna for the purpose. The same honor is to be conferred on the Sultan, and he will receive it in person on his visit to England. The London *Times* is uncertain whether her Majesty will grace the ceremony by her own presence, but it again takes the opportunity of urging the duty of the sovereign to appear more frequently in public, to be the visible head of English society, and to exercise a splendid hospitality.

Vice-Chancellor WOOD had before him on the 11th of June the case of the United States *vs.* MCRAE. The Government of the United States sought by this bill to make the defendant account to them for property which had come into his possession as agent of the late Confederate Government. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiffs were already proceeding under an act of Congress to confiscate land belonging to him in America, on the ground of his having been an agent for the rebel States, and that on that account they were not entitled to recover from property which he had received as such agent. The case was now heard on the plea. Messrs. W. M. JAMES, MARTIN and BENJAMIN appeared for the defendant, and Mr. WICKENS for the plaintiffs.

The Vice-Chancellor said the defendant was entitled to plead that he could not make any answer to this bill without exposing himself to a sale and confiscation of his land in America. As Mr. BENJAMIN had rightly said, the plaintiffs acted thus toward the defendant; on the one hand they required him to give up to them all the money he had received as agent, and on the other hand they were endeavoring to confiscate his land because he had acted as such agent. The plaintiffs must choose one course or the other. This Court would not allow them to take both courses. The plea must be allowed.

According to a private telegram from Athens, an incident has occurred which will probably add additional complications to the Cretan question. As the blockade runner *Arkadion* was proceeding on its thirteenth passage to Candia she was given chase to by four Turkish war steamers and pursued to the port of Cerigotto. Although Cerigotto is a possession of Greece, the Turks attacked the *Arkadion*, inflicting on her a loss of one man killed and one wounded. The Greek Government sent the *Hellas* frigate to render her assistance, but she had managed to escape and the Turks had consequently retired. The Ambassadors of the Great Powers are reported to have sent several ships of war into Candian waters.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Grand Review—The Attempted Assassination—The Festival at the Hotel De Ville—Summer Evenings in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

The review of Thursday, in the Bois de Boulogne, was, no doubt, one of the most brilliant military spectacles ever witnessed on this Continent, not from the number of the troops displayed, nor the perfection of their evolutions, but from the character of those in whose honor the spectacle was given, and the vast numbers by whom it was witnessed. The troops were about 60,000 in number—infantry, cavalry and artillery, the flower of what the French believe to be the finest army in the world. And the French troops impress me as keen, agile, full of go, and capable of anything that can be achieved by skill, and dash, and enthusiasm. But the three groups of sovereigns and soldiers who reviewed the troops formed the spectacle of real interest—the Emperor of France, her Princes, Marshals and Generals; the Czar of Russia, his sons, and the Princes and Generals grouped around him; the King of Prussia, Prince Royal, and other German Princes and officers. Here were the real monarchs of Europe, the three great Powers of this hemisphere with the Empress and Imperial Court, and all the beauty, distinction and magnificence of the world's capital forming the background of the picture. Behind them flowed the legendary and historic Seine, above frowned the principal fortress which guards the western approach to Paris; in front was the Bois de Boulogne, with its lovely lakes, cascades, gardens, kiosks and drives, filled with a vast crowd of—the Paris papers say—two millions of people. That is an exaggeration, no doubt; but not only Paris, but France and the neighboring countries had poured out their multitudes. And at the moment, when the whole body of cavalry charged up almost to the foot of the assembled sovereigns, and the whole army of 60,000 men shouted "*Vive l'Empereur!*" there was no question of the sublimity of the spectacle.

The event which followed, and of which you were almost instantly informed by telegraph, for the news, I have no doubt, was known to the mass of the people of New York sooner even than to those of Paris, has been a veritable and immense sensation. The two Emperors of France and Russia, with the Russian Grand Dukes in a carriage, were passing with difficulty through the great crowd of the Bois de Boulogne, when a fanatical Polish boy of twenty struggled through the crowd to within a few feet of the carriage. The equerry seeing him approach, spurred forward his horse to prevent him from reaching the door of the carriage—an explosion is heard, the horse rears, and the Emperors and Princes are seen covered with spots of blood which is scattered over the inside of the carriage. Each inquires anxiously of the other if he is wounded. None have been touched. The Russian Princes embrace their father; the Emperor Napoleon, with the cool courage he has always manifested on such occasions, rose in the carriage, his uniform spotted with blood, and waved his hat to the crowd, assuring them that no one was hurt. The poor horse, however, had been shot through the head, and the bloody shower had come from his nostrils. The poor assassin was also wounded. He had fired the two barrels of his pistol together, and one had burst and shattered his hand. He had no sooner fired than he was seized by a strong policeman, to whom he offered no resistance, but who had a hard fight to save him from the vengeance of the people, who fell upon him, and but for the most active exertions of the officers, and a speedy reinforcement, would have hanged him to the nearest tree. He was put in a carriage and taken to prison, where his wounds were dressed, and he underwent the preliminary examination.

The Emperors drove rapidly to the Elysées, where the Empress, as soon as she had been told of the attempt, came to congratulate them upon their safety. Ever since then congratulations have poured in from all Paris, all France, all Europe.

The insane boy who has caused all this excitement declares that he acted alone and had no accomplice. He told no one that he meant to avenge Poland by taking the life of the Czar, for fear he would be betrayed. He has been in France two years, having run away from his parents and country at eighteen. He has worked for a building contractor, and has received a monthly gratuity of 30 francs, granted to Polish refugees by the French Government. With a part of this money he bought a second-hand double-barreled pistol, for nine francs, and some ammunition. He determined to shoot the Czar as soon as he heard he was coming to Paris. His only regret, besides not having succeeded, was, he said, that he had been obliged to make this attempt in France, which had sheltered and fed him and so many of his countrymen. He burst into tears when told that he might have killed the French Emperor. "No," he said, "that would have been impossible. I am a Pole, and my bullet would have gone straight to the heart of the Czar." It went, however, into a horse's head, and the bursting pistol shattered his own fingers. It appears that Heaven watches over the lives of Emperors. "We have now been under fire together," one is reported to have said to the other. Unfortunately, I was not near enough to hear all they said to each other.

The excitement in Paris was great. At night it broke into a spontaneous illumination. The night following the illumination was more general. The Czar, until now looked at with a polite curiosity, was everywhere heartily cheered and congratulated. There is no mistake about the general joy at the escape of the Emperor. You can judge of the feeling at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and with what energy Poland protests against assassination. Had the attempt succeeded, there is no telling what might have been the consequences. France feels how near she has been to disgrace and irreparable injury by the act of a foolish, maniacal boy. There had been some cries of "*Vive la Pologne!*" in the hearing of the Czar, made by three or four hot-headed young lawyers and a small party of students. These demonstrations have been exaggerated by the correspondents of the English Press, possibly, because the Czar has come to Paris and is not going to London. They were of small account, and were generally ridiculed or reprobated. A few of the more obstreperous students were arrested by the Police. But now there are no more such cries. Those who made them before do not care to be made the moral accomplices of an assassin.

On Friday the Czar went with his sons to the Russian Church, where a *Te Deum* was sung, and the Emperor NAPOLEON and the King of Prussia united in this solemn act of thanksgiving. On Sunday there was a special thanksgiving service in all the churches in Paris. At the Russian Church the Emperors of France and Russia embraced each other before the crowded audience in mutual congratulations. For the time, and in the excitement of this event, differences of creed are forgotten. It may be hoped that not only the two Empires but the two Churches may be brought nearer together. The differences in the latter are not so great as some imagine. The Russian creed wants only one word to be the same as the Roman and English—the one compound word "Filioque." There are some differences in forms, but these are unimportant. The Russians fill their Churches with pictures; the Roman Catholics have also statues. The Russians, like the Scotch, have prejudices against organs. But when the eldest son of the Roman Church goes to a Russian Church, and kneels beside the Czar to thank God for their mutual preservation, they are not so far apart as zealots on either side imagine.

A few years ago, when Queen VICTORIA visited Paris, and was entertained magnificently by the Emperor, he escorted her to all places of interest, and among others, to the tomb of the first NAPOLEON, under the dome of the Invalides. Together they silently approached the ashes of the great man, enshrined in all that can make mortality magnificent, on the banks of the river, and among the people that he loved. They approached the tomb, and the Emperor knelt, as custom required, and as, no doubt, his feeling prompted, to say a *De Profundis* for the soul of the departed. But what a situation for the Protestant Queen, and successor of the King whose order had sent NAPOLEON to St. Helena. The good VICTORIA, however, was equal to the occasion. If she had scruples she politely waived them for the moment, and did the only thing she could possibly do with any propriety—knelt beside the Emperor.

When the young Russian princes were under the first emotion caused by the attempt upon the life of their father, it is said that they passionately implored him to leave Paris at once, and return to Russia; but the Czar, who remembered, perhaps, that his life had not long since been attempted in his own capital, declared that he would not only remain the time appointed, but would not depart in one item from the programme of his visit. And he does well to confide in the good feeling of Paris. The pride of the nation is touched. They mean to be the most polite of peoples, and whoever comes, whatever his rank, he is their guest. In fact the Czar has visited the most interesting places, almost without attendance. On Saturday he went to the Exhibition, and had the heartiest welcome. The other night he went with his two sons to the little theatre of the Palais Royal to see *La Vie Parisienne*, a remarkably lively and very French comic opera, with the music of OFFENBACH. I do not know whether this music of the most popular of French composers has been naturalized yet in New-York. OFFENBACH is a native of Strasbourg, and, as his name indicates, he has German blood; but his music is French. He is the Zouave, perhaps I should say the Sapeur of composers. His music is all go, from beginning to end. The critics of the Czar think he ought to go to the Theatre Francais, and listen to RACINE and MOLIERE, or to the Grand Opera, or at least to the Lirique, to hear GOUNOD's "Romeo and Juliet," instead of devoting two of his first leisure evenings to OFFENBACH and Mlle. SCHNEIDER; to the jolly Varieties, and the very free and easy Palais Royal. But the Czar, just off a long railway journey, or resting from tiresome ceremonies, may prefer a little light fun and music; and then he has plenty of grand opera, and French comedy and tragedy at St. Petersburg—but no Varieties, no Palais Royal, no OFFENBACH, and, above all, no Mlle. SCHNEIDER!

On Saturday night the City of Paris opened the ever-hospitable doors of the Hotel de Ville to her Imperial and royal guests, and the happy six thousand invited to meet them. You will allow me to say a few words of this festival, because it may give a hint, perhaps, to the members of the New-York Common Council, when they wish to give a similar entertainment.

The City Hall of Paris is an ancient and memorable edifice, of a curious rather than imposing aspect exteriorly, but within, spacious and magnificent, is full of great halls, historical pictures, tapestries, statues, fountains, and a profusion of chandeliers, which give it an extremely splendid appearance. Outside, a single line of gas-lights across the center of the building lighted up its decorations, and the Place de Greve. The largest hall is 160 feet long, and was lighted by thirty chandeliers and 18,000 wax candles. In this hall were placed three thrones for the Emperor, the Czar, and the King of Prussia, with seats for the other royalties and their attendants.

In another hall was prepared a supper table of fifty covers for the Sovereigns. This table, in its ornaments, flowers, plate, lights, and dishes, was of an indescribable splendor. The supper was served as the clock struck twelve.

For the rest of the 6,000 (or, as some say, 10,000) guests, there were refreshment rooms, provided with every luxury that the most luxurious city in the world can furnish.

Three great halls were devoted to dancing, each having its orchestra. From one gallery, concealed by foliage and flowers, swept down the musical polka gusts and waltz whirlwinds of STRAUSS. The three orchestras, playing at the same time in three great halls, were composed of 250 of the best musicians in Paris. In these halls of light, the beauty and splendor of Paris was illuminated—I *must* be statistical—by 70,000 wax candles! The salons of the Hotel de Ville, placed in a line, would extend nearly three-quarters of a mile. A few years ago, when Paris gave a ball to the Queen of England, the plants and flowers alone, hired for the occasion, cost the city 60,000 francs. Now the City of Paris raises her own flowers in her own gardens, All the parks and pleasure grounds are filled with a constant succession of flowers in their season, renewed from month to month, and carefully attended by thousands of workmen. They come from and are taken to the great gardens and greenhouses of the city, and the poor as well as the rich enjoy their beauty and fragrance.

Of course, a vast crowd gathered to see the Emperors, Kings, royal highnesses, and all the thousands going to the ball. But what a crowd! In London, the other day, when some militia regiments marched through the streets, they were attended by a mob of roughs, who committed a series of robberies and outrages so numerous and gross as to call for special mention in Parliament. In London, whenever a crowd gathers, the affrighted shopkeepers hasten to put up their shutters. In Paris, where the crowd was most dense along the Rue de Rivoli, the shops were all brilliantly lighted, and windows were full of gold watches and diamonds. I felt as secure as in my own room. If a man by accident pressed against me, he took off his hat and begged my pardon, and I took of mine and assured him it was of no sort of consequence. The street was filled with five tiers of carriages abreast, moving slowly on and regularly depositing their freights. Some military gentlemen may have got a little impatient, they pulled their moustaches, and called to their footmen or chasseurs, or whatever the handsome gentleman in *chapeaus bras*, heavy gold epaulets, and short swords may be, who stand behind their carriages.

But the river flowed on, and then, at half-past ten, came the Imperial and Royal *cortège*—lancers of the guard; then a line of twenty gala carriages, and, oh! most unexpected happiness, every carriage brilliantly lighted up inside, so as to make every person in them, and all the dresses and decorations, distinctly visible. I don't know whose idea it was, but it was a very good one. It showed that there was no fear of another attempt at assassination. The Emperor NAPOLEON has not for a long time thought of taking any precautions. He goes everywhere like a private citizen, and so far as I can learn, receives everywhere the most entire courtesy. There is no doubt, in France, and especially in Paris, a revolutionary element, but it is small and held in check. There are partizans of the Bourbons and of the House of Orleans, as well as of the Republic—but the Monarchists see no chance for them and do not want disorder. If France were to vote to-morrow, the Empire and the Emperor would have larger majorities than ever. Of that I believe there can be no doubt. France has peace, progress, prosperity, and enough of *liberté, equalité, fraternité* for all practical purposes. The French have the good sense to let well alone.

I have put the number at this ball at six thousand, that being the stated limit of the number of invitations; but those who ought to know say that this number was greatly exceeded, so many were the demands impossible to be refused, and that the actual number present was ten thousand, with the usual large proportion of ladies. With all the order possible, they were of necessity a long time in getting to the ball, (and, alighting at the rate of fifty a minute, ten thousand persons would require three hours and twenty minutes, from 9 to 12:20,) but it took much longer to get away. Coachmen were asleep, footmen were out of the way, the carriages blocked each other. Hundreds of tired dancers, with torn laces and scattered boquets, sat upon the staircases, or threw themselves in picturesque confusion and bedragglement upon the floor. Many fell asleep. The last carriages did not get to the doors until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, when people were coming from early mass or going early to market. The cost of this ball, the first of a series, is stated at $180,000.

Closely following the great *fete* of the Hotel de Ville was one in some respects still more brilliant, still more magnificent—the great ball last night at the Tuileries. For several days the workmen have been laying down the gas pipes and arranging the lights on the front of the Palace, and in the private and public gardens of the Tuileries. First all the walks and flower beds of the private garden, visible to the public through the railings, and open in the absence of the Imperial family, are lined with gas burners and globes of white, pearly glass. Pillars 20 feet high, 30 feet apart, support clusters of these globes, and festoons of them, close to each other, line the principal alleys. These lines of festooned light, not of oil lamps, but of fully-supplied gas lights, extend half way down the great central avenue, where they end in a great star of light, and across from the Rue de Rivoli to the Seine, inclosing the large basin in front of the Tuileries, and forming an immense cross of light. Great electric batteries were also placed in the fosse of the private garden, to light up the whole front of the Palace with electric lights.

At night, even before dark, crowds of people began to gather from all quarters of Paris around the Palace. The *cafés* and restaurents were crowded. Some of the more popular were obliged to close their iron gratings, and station a man to warn off the crowd, until some had finished their dinners. It was one of the softest of moonlit nights in June, the air full of the sweet odors of flowery orange-trees. The Rue de Rivoli became a river of people. They no longer kept the sidewalks, but filled the street, flowed in a dense mass across the Place de la Concorde, and along the quays on both sides of the river, occupying every place, from which the Tuileries or gardens were in the least visible. It is useless to guess at the numbers. It was Paris, France, the world, gathered into its focus.

Paris keeps late hours these long Summer days. It was 10 o'clock before the happy *invité* of the Tuileries began to arrive. It was 11 when Palace and gardens burst into a blaze of light, as if the sun and moon and all the stars had fallen into the heart of Paris. Nothing was ever imagined so fairy-like, so fantastic, so brilliant as this illumination. Thousands of colored lanterns filled the trees; The lines and festoons of pearly globes of gas lights had the effect of enchantment; finally the electric light blazed like the sun and lighted up with a wonderful magnificence all the splendid architecture of both sides of the Seine. And all this was but the outer envelopment, the shining shell which inclosed the magnificence of the interior, and enshrined the sovereigns of the world. They call the festival of the Hotel de Ville, on Saturday night, the Ball of the Sovereigns; and the sovereigns of Europe were there, the guests of Paris: but last night the sovereigns of the world were the guests of France in the palace of her Emperor. Such a spectacle cannot be described—it must be seen, or it must be imagined. Of course the numbers present were less than at the Hotel de Ville—of course, also, the company was more select, though it could not be more distinguished. And the entertainment; you may well believe, was worthy of the Emperor, and especially of the Empress, and of their guests; and no more can be said or would be worth the saying.

MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Severe Attack on the British House of Peers—The "Most Indolent and Most Useless Assembly in the World."

From the London Times, June 12.

The magnitude of recent events in the House of Commons may be better judged of by their effect upon men's minds than by contemplating the events themselves. We have got the substance, though without the noise, violence and tumult of a political revolution. The change of 1832, vast as it was in itself and its results, is insignificant by the side of the change of 1867. It is beginning to be felt that the transference of power effected by the Reform Bill calls for a review of our whole system, and for a remodeling of it so as to bring it into harmony with that which we have just done. It will be found, we believe, that hardly any question of the day wears exactly the same aspect that it did before the recent change, We cannot, therefore, wonder that attention should be turned towards that which once was an Assembly of even greater authority than the House of Commons, and that schemes should be agitated for bringing the Peerage into harmony with the altered institutions of the Empire. The lowering of the franchise explains the attention which has been drawn to this subject, but, setting aside this extraordinary motive, *the state of the House of Peers is such as to invite the consideration of all who feel an interest in its preservation.* In the absence of external violence great institutions seldom fail, except from their own inherent decay. We can recall no instance of a body composed of persons so eminent and clothed with functions so transcendant which neglects its duty so persistently as our own House of Peers. In a country where every man has his work laid down for him, where, above all other countries, rank and property carry with them their corresponding duties and responsibilities, we must look to the highest and most dignified body in the State if we would find the most complete neglect of duties and disregard of obligations. A very small fraction of its members ever enters the House of Peers; the remainder are kept away by more tempting avocations of pleasure or of business, and by the dread of having to serve on those Select Committees for private business from which even the House of Peers has found no means to deliver itself. The functions of the Assembly are discharged by a very few members, who, having for the most part served in the House of Commons, have some idea of business, and some notion of the duties devolving on the man who occupies a seat in the Legislature. As for debates, if you want to see the prominent members of the House of Lords while the House is sitting, you must look for them, not in their own Chamber, but under the gallery of the House of Commons. There they find the stir, the conflict, the excitement of political life; in the gorgeous Chamber of the Peers *there is nothing but muttering and gloom, now and then enlivened by some ignoble contention.* It used to be thought, and justly, that the debates of the House of Peers on important occasions exceeded in interest, in statesmanlike insight, and often in eloquence, the best efforts of the House of Commons. Nobody, we think, will say so now. The voices that used to command our attention and our respect are either hushed in death or tremulous with age, and no new generation of noble orators has arisen to take the place of those who are departing. This is not to be wondered at. It is not in such an arena, in this vapid mimicry of a Parliamentray Assembly, that are formed those habits of debate which enforce conviction and refute opposition. Not only is the House of Lords unable to teach its members anything new, *in its soporific atmosphere the keenest intellect grows dull, the brightest eloquence poor, pointless and wearisome, the degeneracy of one generation propagates and exaggerates itself in the degeneracy of the next,* and if things go on at this rate, the House of Lords *is in a fair way to be the wealthiest, the most highly descended, the most useless and the most indolent Assembly in the world.*

The causes of this lamentable decline in the industrial and intellectual standard of one of the oldest and most honorable Assemblies in the world are various. Something, no doubt, *is due to the hereditary principle.* Among four hundred and fifty persons, four hundred of whom have inherited their rank with their estates, there must, according to the ordinary course of nature, be many persons below and many very little above the average standard of ability. But this, though an excuse for mediocrity, is no apology for indolence. We do not doubt that there exists within the House of Peers, recruited as it continually is by members of the most acute and industrious of professions, and having received the best education that England can bestow, a superabundance of talent quite sufficient to maintain its intellectual influence in the country. An able man needs nothing but publicity, and the floor of the House of Lords is an excellent place for making known to the public anything that the public cares to know. Something, no doubt, is owing to the absurd and utterly indefensible system of proxies, by which a Peer who has not heard the debate, who knows nothing of the question or the arguments on either side, is enabled to neutralize the voice of another present on the spot, and thoroughly cognizant of the whole matter in discussion. This is not merely a contrivance for deciding wrong, it must generate in the minds of any Assembly where it is employed a very low standard of the duties required from its members. What notion of responsibility can a man have as connected with a duty which he is enabled to discharge by delegating it to another? How can he be expected to be a diligent attendant in an Assembly which is willing to dispense with his presence? Another cause, no doubt, is to be found in the absence of a quorum. The House of Commons is liable to be adjourned if any member takes notice that there are not forty members present. In the House of Lords there is no such rule. It is not uncommon for important business to be transacted with only *three Peers present, and we are not sure that even this number is the minimum.* The public would be astonished were we to report, as we have often been tempted to do, the precise number of Peers present when very weighty measures are discussed. Such a practice on the part of the Press would be one of the most formidable means that could be employed to show the House of Peers to themselves and to the country in their true colors. Then in the House of Lords social predominate over political influences. The dinner hour partially empties the House of Commons, but it breaks up the House of Peers. Being always anxious to contract their sittings within this limit, the Peers look with marked disfavor on any one who presumes to protract their proceedings. A young member who comes forward, except on those rare occasions when the House has made up its mind to a post-prandial debate, loses caste by his over-zeal. Thus, it is next to impossible for a young Peer to obtain that training without which the brightest abilities are sure to rust and the most energetic will to be relaxed.

These things would at any time be quite sufficient to call the attention of thoughtful men to the subject; but the House of Peers has selected for the abnegation of its duties and its influence precisely that period in our history when its services as a moderator and conservator are most imperatively called for. We have, as has often been observed, concentrated all power, legislative and executive, in the House of Commons. Hitherto it has had a strong—many think a too strong—affinity to the House of Peers. It has been complained that the People's Chamber is too rich, too highly connected, to sympathise with the toiling millions. This complaint will be true no longer. The new House of Commons, whatever else it may represent, will give full expression to the opinions of the working classes. Property and intelligence naturally look for protectors and advocates to the House of Peers; and the answer is that the House of Peers has seen fit, for its own greater ease and comfort, to efface itself from the Constitution, and has no voice left wherewith to speak, no members with whom to deliberate. This calls for the immediate attention of practical statesmen. Measures should be taken, *if it be not already too late,* for the resuscitation of a body which is dearer to us than to itself. *We must save the Peers from suicide,* if not for their own sake, at any rate for ours. The abolition of proxies and the establishment of a quorum are indispensable steps, but by themselves they would be by no means sufficient. If the House of Peers is to be of any use, it should be made to discharge the duties and to carry with it the weight of a Senate. The necessity is pressing, if those high functions of legislative and political duty so nobly won, so large exercised, and now, as it would seem, about to be so tamely and so listlessly, not to say so meanly and so ingloriously, abandoned, and to be preserved for the House of Peers.

America and Ireland.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The relations of Ireland and the United States of America were brought before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at their meeting on the 7th of June, in a very interesting address by Rev. Dr. FIELD, of New-York, who came over as a delegate to the Assembly from the New School of American Presbyterians. He stated that, next to the English Puritans, the Presbyterian emigrants from Ulster, known there as the 'Scotch Irish,' formed the most important element in American society, and had produced three or four Presidents. Another element, the poorer class of Irish Celts, has been very useful in supplying labor for the development of the vast resources of the country, but from want of education and self-control they had caused much trouble to the Governments of both countries. Dr. FIELD earnestly urged the Assembly to labor for the education of that class of emigrants, for in so doing they would confer the greatest advantage upon the United States.

Rev. Mr. MCCRACKEN, delegate from the old school of American Presbyterians, also addressed the meeting, and gave statistics of American Presbyterianism and of missions to the Indians and the negroes.

Rev. Dr. WILSON, the late moderator, moved a resolution to the effect that,

'The Assembly recorded its high satisfaction at the reopening of fraternal intercourse with their Presbyterian brethren of the United States; that it cordially welcomed the distinguished deputies now present, and requested them to convey to their churches the warm feeling of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and to assure them that the members of the latter Church heartily sympathized with their brethren in America in their past trial and their noble struggle for the freedom of the slave.

Rev. JOHN MCNAUGHTON, of Belfast, seconded the motion in an eloquent speech favorable to perpetual friendship between England and America, which was received with enthusiasm by a crowded assembly.

The American delegates were greeted in the warmest manner by the whole assembly rising from their seats and cheering again and again."

Mr. Thomas Carlyle upon the London Streets.

The following letter from Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE appears in the London *Times:*

SIR: I could still wish, by way of marginal note to your friendly article of Monday last (the *Times* of June 3,) to add, for my own sake, and for a much valued friend's, the two following little bits of commentary: 1. That I by no means join in heavily blaming Mr. RUSKIN, and, indeed, do not blame him at all, but the contrary, except for the almost inconceivable practical blunder of printing my name, and then of careless hurling topsy-turvy into wild incredibility all he had to report of me—of me, and indirectly of the whole vast multitude of harmless neighbors, whom I live with here—in London and its suburbs, more than 2,000,000 of us, I should think, who all behave by second nature, in an obliging, peaceable and perfectly human manner to each other, and all are struck with amazement at Mr. RUSKIN'S hasty paragraph upon us. 2. That in regard to the populace or *canaille* of London, to the class distinguishable by behaving as our non-human, or half human neighbors, which class is considerably more extensive and miscellaneous, and much more dismal and disgusting than you seem to think, I substantially agree with all that Mr. RUSKIN has said of it. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHELSEA, June 7. T. CARLYLE.

The Queen's Retirement.

The London *Times* complains, in a decided though courteous tone, of the continued privacy of the Queen. Five years' mourning for the Prince Consort would seem to be about enough of a proper thing; but the Queen, it is intimated by the great journalist of Printing-house-square, is at Balmoral, in seclusion, while she should be at Buckingham Palace, to receive the Czar and the King of Prussia, to personally, and before the whole world of her loyal subjects, invest these illustrious visitors with the Order of the Garter. The Sultan is also to have the same honor conferred upon him; but all, it is said, by proxy or commission. The "Queen's letters," says the *Times*, "to Mrs. LINCOLN and Mr. PEABODY have touched the hearts of the American people; her appeal to the King of Prussia is believed to have had its share in averting an European war; and her prompt expressions of womanly condolence, even more than her generous deeds of charity, have brought consolation to many a widowed home. Were it possible in these stirring days for a Queen to withdraw from public life without closing her own constitutional position and weakening that of her sucessors, (the writer adds,) Queen VICTORIA might well claim that privilege. *But this is not possible,* and there is no true loyalty in disguising the inevitable results of such an experiment if carried on too long. *It would not be safe to allow another generation to grow up rarely, if ever, seeing the face of their Sovereign,* and only knowing by report that she had *once been* the centre of a brilliant Court, and moved freely among her people. It is not the aristocracy and its parasites, as is sometimes hinted, that would suffer by a social abdication. The aristocracy knows how to take care of itself, and royal invitations are not the only passports to good society. It is in the interest of the Monarchy itself, and of the country at large, that we venture once more to express the hope that Her Majesty will soon resume the place which not even the heir apparent can hold for her."

Fenian Matters.

A letter from Dublin says: "The informer CORYDON was taken to the Cork County Jail for the purpose of identifying two of the prisoners, belonging to the party who landed at Helvirth Head, and who, when arrested near Youghal, gave their names as WILLIAM PALMER and JOHN DUNOVAN. One of them the informer recognized as Gen. WILLIAM NAGLE, of the American Army, and the other as Capt. JOHN WARREN, of the Sixty-third New-York Volunteers. They both belonged to the Irish Brigade, which was under the command of Gen. MEAGHER. CORYDON did not attempt to connect either of them with the Fenian movement."

The Cork *Examiner* states that "both Gen. NAGLE and Capt. WARREN are known to have been two wealthy and influential citizens of New-York, where they moved in the highest circles and enjoyed the friendship of most important personages, including the President, Mr. SEWARD, and other functionaries. The address and manners of both prisoners are those of educated gentlemen accustomed to move in a superior walk of life. They have refused to give the authorities the slightest information as to the purpose of their visit to this country, and have declined to answer any questions connected with the landing at Dungarvan. The prisoners whose remand expires on Tuesday, have retained the services of Mr. M. J. COLLINS as their attorney."

It is believed by the authorities that some of the party are still at large. The *Examiner* adds a matter of some importance in relation to the real character of the affair. Nearly all the prisoners, so far from being, as at first reported, almost penniless, have been found well provided with money, one of them having concealed in a belt round his waist no less a sum than £200 in gold.

The special Commission for the trial of Fenian prisoners was opened at Limerick on the 11th. The Grand Jury brought in true bills against twelve men who were arraigned upon a charge of treason felony. The Court was crowded and the popular excitement ran high.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

Europe Gives up Mexico—The Latin Race Left to Shift for Itself.

From the London Times, June 12.

Before the European intervention JUAREZ was President of the Republic—that is to say, as far as Mexico had any organized Government it was in the hands of the faction of which JUAREZ was chief. That man, who is an Indian of pure blood, had established for the moment the superiority of his own party, called the Liberal party, over that represented by MARQUEZ and MIRAMON, the late allies of MAXIMILIAN. It has been argued that his success expressed something more than the temporary ascendancy of a faction, and that at the time when the French deposed him he was preparing to put the affairs of Mexico on a better and more stable footing. We can only hope that this may have been true, and that the man into whose hands the destinies of the country have been thrown may really prove to be endowed with the will and the power to govern. So far, however, as our own experience went we had no evidence of such promise. Our countrymen in Mexico fared little better under JUAREZ than under his predecessors, though it may be admitted that he never proceeded to such extremities of outrage as were committed by MIRAMON. It is in his favor at present that he represents the triumph of nationality and independence. It may be supposed, too, that the defeat of the rival faction, as consummated in the capture of Queretaro, will leave Mexican parties less evenly balanced than formerly, and so invest the Liberals with great power. We see already that the pretensions of JUAREZ will be disputed, but if he has prevailed over his ancient rivals, he may have little, perhaps, to fear from these new competitors. MIRAMON and MARQUEZ were reputed the best soldiers in Mexico, and a remnant of European troops still adhered to the cause of MAXIMILIAN. JUAREZ, however, has got the better of these enemies, and his future work will lie with less formidable foes.

We should be willing enough to look at the affairs of Mexico from a favorable point of view, but it would be a bad promise of regeneration and amendment if JUAREZ were to inaugurate his new Presidency by the massacre of helpless prisoners. Such cruelty could do no possible good even by way of example. MAXIMILIAN is warning enough already. No European Prince, it may be confidently presumed, will follow in his footsteps, or seek a throne for himself in the famous halls of Montezuma. The Mexicans must settle their own affairs, or, at any rate, must get assistance from their own side of the Atlantic. The experiment of European intervention was costly and unpopular even before the Americans decided that it should be hopeless. Nobody will go to Mexico again. The warning to intruders is sufficient, and JUAREZ could add nothing to its force by vindictive cruelties. The "Latin race," who do not exceed in numbers the population of an English city, must look to their own destinies and settle themselves, if they can, under the Government of a native Indian. At any rate, Europe will meddle with them no more. What the United States will do remains to be seen. They have forbidden—not, we must admit, against expectation—the civilizing agency of a foreign Power, an agency which would at least have given Mexico an organised Government, though under monarchical institutions. Mexico has now, as will be seen from the style of the dispatches we published yesterday, a purely Republican Government, but it exists in style only. Practically there is no Government in Mexico at all, and the Empire of 1864 has disappeared only to make room for the anarchy of 1862.

AUSTRIA.

The Decree of Amnesty.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed the following autograph letter to Herr VON KOMERS, the Minister of Justice:

DEAR CHEVALIER VON KOMERS: My heart inclines me, upon the day when I shall assume the crown of St. Stephen, to extend full forgiveness, even in my kingdoms and countries not belonging to the Hungarian Crown, to all those who have committed an offence against me or any members of my Imperial House. It is my desire that this highly important day should bring comfort and joy, as far as possible, into the abodes of even well deserved misfortune, and that therefore such prisoners as have already endured the greater part of the punishment allotted to their crimes, and are admitted to be improved and not dangerous to society, should receive their freedom and be allowed to return to their families.

I have, therefore, decided upon remitting in so far as it has not been already suffered the punishment imposed upon all those persons who up to the day of my coronation as King of Hungary and the adjacent countries, have been found guilty of high treason or of offences against a member of the Imperial House. And I accordingly decree that no criminal proceedings shall take place for offences of this character committed before the aforesaid day, and that any proceedings still pending on account thereof at that date shall at once be quashed.

I have further determined entirely to relieve the 454 civil offenders, named in the list appended, from the remainder of their terms of imprisonment; to commute the sentences of the four subsequently named persons from imprisonment for life to stated periods of incarceration, and to desire my Supreme Court to substitute suitable terms of imprisonment in the cases of the eight criminals mentioned in your special report, upon whom sentence of death has been passed by my tribunals.

You will, therefore, see that this act of grace is carried into effect upon the day of my coronation.

BUDA, June 4, 1867. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

WEST INDIES.

Reported Revival of the Slave Trade—The New Civil Governor and the Captain-General.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, June 17, 1867.

It seems as if the proclamation of the Captain-General had only tended to infuse new life into our slave-traders, and as if the very fact of the severity of the new law had called forth the opposition and daring of the many who still look with a longing eye upon every fast sailing, rakish craft, and who cannot forget the glories, if such they can be called, they once earned in the slave trade. There are more rumors within the last few days about new expeditions fitted out, or already gone, than there have been for months past. One vessel is reported fitting out in Matanzas. another in this city and one in Boston. A schooner left Boston about five or six weeks ago for the coast of Africa, if the statement of an old slave Captain can be relied on. It is too difficult to fit the expedition out here. The Remedios expedition was fitted out in Portland, where the vessel took the necessary water casks, &c., on board, and ostensibly cleared for Cuba. She did reach here, but picked up a cargo of blacks on the way. A three-masted English schooner, called the *Numero Uno*, and lately running between Batabano and Honduras in the cattle trade, left here on Saturday morning under very suspicious circumstances, and the current report is that she has gone to Africa, having cleared in ballast for Matanzas at the English Consulate, and for Boston at the Custom-house. Even if the vessel has not gone on her supposed errand, there are other reasons why she should not be at large. A fraudulent bill of lading was made out, pretending that the vessel was loaded with sugar, and a draft which was accepted, was drawn on a Boston house. No sugar had ever been shipped on the vessel. This, however, is not the first instance where such a fraud has been perpetrated, another case of the same nature having occurred last year. As the affair may be regulated at some future day I forbear giving names for the present.

The *Stephen Duncan* arrived yesterday from New-York with four Parrott guns and several hundred boxes of ammunition for the Spanish Government. I presume that the guns will be mounted in one of the forts in the neighborhood of Havana.

The new Vice King, or Civil Governor, is expected here shortly. His name is LARRA, and he held formerly the position of Intendente in Porto Rico. His power will be the same as that now exercised by the Captain-General, without, however, retaining the control of the military. The Captain-General will in future only command the troops. This arrangement does not suit Gen. MANZANO, and I understand that he forwarded his resignation by the Spanish mail steamer on Saturday. There is quite a difference between being Captain-General and Supreme Governor with fifty thousand a year, and of being merely a commander of the military with twelve thousand.

The two Mexican men-of-war *Mosquito* and *Salasar*, are still here, and by the French steamer which arrived to-day we have received information that the *Amelia*, which was captured by the *Salazar*, had arrived in Vera Cruz.

QUASIMODO.

GEN. AUGUR'S EXPEDITION.

More Indian Depredations—Six Indians Killed—Flogging in the Army—A Citizen Receives 100 Lashes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD CALIFORNIA CROSSING, }
Saturday, June, 15, 1867. }

The Indians still continue their depredations, but, singular as it may appear, Gen. SHERMAN, who is now at Sedgwick, appears to pay no great attention to them. For my part I must say I envy him. Every step I take westward is but plunging deeper and deeper into the Indian mire. Every ranche adds to the general scare. The Indians are all around us and everwhere. I passed three ranches yesterday which bore traces of the Indian visitation. First was Tou-joins, where the clerk and herder had been killed four days ago; these men were buried within ten yards of the road. Next was Alkali Station, where four men had been killed on the morning of the 12th inst.; these men were also buried in close proximity to the road—marked objects, we assure you, and indisputable evidences of the Indian war that desolates this fair portion of the West. The next ranche was burnt down completely, nothing but the blackened walls of the adobe remaining. Directly opposite are three graves of men slain on the 21st of May; their names were SNOWDON WADE, H. C. WADE, A. SMALL. They had been soldiers in the Union army, and had turned bushwhackers.

JUNE 5.—In San Pete County, in the southern part of Utah Territory, the Indians made a raid on Fountain Green, a small settlement near the town of Masoni, and ran off a large lot of stock, killing one man and wounding another. The Indians shot down the stock to prevent its recapture.

Last Sunday the Indians attacked a party of four persons in the same neighborhood, and killed two of them. The rest made their escape. The Indians belonged to the Ute tribe. Some two weeks since the Indians attacked Rock Creek Station, on the Boise City and Idaho stage route, and captured twenty head of stage stock. Division Agent COPE, with four others, have just returned from the pursuit of the Indians, who were about one hundred and seventy-five miles away in Goose Creek Mountains. They came upon them in their camp and killed six of them, and captured several and recovered fifteen head of stock.

Flogging seems to have been revived in the army. On the 12th inst. a soldier of the Thirtieth Infantry received twenty-five lashes, with a plaited thong, for stealing a gun. The punishment was carried on under the auspices of Lieut. LAUTZ of Company F. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant but two weeks ago, through the influence of Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania. Thus far he has succeeded admirably in introducing the old system of military punishments, and which are yet extant in European countries. On the 13th a man was bucked and gagged for an hour.

Two days ago he laid a soldier "spread-eagle" fashion on the ground, under a hot, broiling sun. The buffalo gnats covered his face by thousands. He was thus kept for two hours. Said the Lieutenant, when speaking of this affair, "I couldn't stand it any longer; he hollered awfully; screamed murder, help," &c.

On the 15th a citizen received 100 lashes for giving a bottle of whisky to two soldiers. Col. DODGE, in a very summary manner, ordered him flogged. Lieut. LAUTZ superintended the operations. He was a very intelligent man, and hailed from the State of New-York; he was in a New-York regiment, I have been told, during the war. Senator COWAN said in a speech he made against corporal punishment: "Suppose an old soldier should become the subject of this punishment, is there an American arm that could be raised against him? If there be such a wretch, he must have a heart harder than adamant, lower than perdition, blacker than despair."

In this case there were truly palliating circumstances. The soldiers came to him, dressed in citizen's clothes, and swore to him that they were citizens. He was also very ill. After the flogging I saw him, and he told me a most pitiable story. The skin hung in shreds, blood had half filled his shoes; it was truly horrible, and a feeling of indignation exists among all classes. Humane officers commiserated him. Gen. SHERMAN had, unfortunately, left an hour previous to the commencement of the barbarous punishment.

C. H.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Political Movements—The Question of Labor—Railroads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, June 15, 1867.

The readers of the TIMES are already well aware that no city in the South has accepted more fully the material duties of reconstruction than Atlanta. The energy with which the waste of war has been repaired; the enterprise with which new fields have been and are being opened to industry and trade, find their witness and reward in the loaded trains of the four railroads which centre in Atlanta, and the air of active business, almost Northern in its vitality, which pervades the city.

Commerce and politics are too intimately connected to allow a people so wide awake in the one department to snore and dream in the other. Consequently you will find much common sense and little cant in the political atmosphere of Atlanta. All parties take things quietly, and even the rival newspapers prefer harmless "local" blackguarding to heated political discussion. "Items," of the *New Era*, calls the *Intelligencer* the "Daily Cuttle-fish," and the retort courteous follows in the epithet of "Daily Sewer"—a tournament of wit, the spectators of which (if there are any) are not likely to become highly excited.

THADDEUS STEVENS' proclamations are looked upon with indifference by all parties. I fancy the Radicals dislike them most, because they are most likely to bear the odium of sympathy with the stern author. The only effect seriously feared in the South is the effect upon the black citizens, who in some places are led to expect an agrarian millenium. The freedmen of Atlanta are too intelligent to be thus deceived, and their conduct indicates that they are fully aware that thrift will result from industry only. The rate at which they are advancing in intelligence, by the help of the admirable schools of the American Missionary Association, is marvelous indeed. The Southerners persist in doubting or flatly denying the capacity of the race, and the great mass even of otherwise sensible people refuse to visit the schools of the Association, or satisfy themselves of the good motives, good methods and good success of the Norththern teachers. There will be a sudden enlightenment of these superior minds before long. Atlanta is full of "select schools," kept by decayed ladies, who disdain or are unable to do their own housework, and save their gentility by "taking pupils," so as to hire a domestic. Alas! their teaching is in inverse ratio of quantity and quality with their pride. These teachers from necessity are no great help to education. We found that out in the North, long ago; and forthwith began to examine, and finally to train with care those who aspired to this high responsibility. Now it is no derogation from the native abilities of Southern women to say that the education of our normal schools will beat them out of sight in the thoroughness and economy of time with which they train scholars. There is a mighty difference in teachers, and nowhere is it more distinctly felt than in the first rudiments of learning. If I must choose, let my children have the best teachers while they learn to read and write and cipher, then, when they have formed accurate habits of study, and have started right, they can better bear inferior instruction.

The amount of which disquisition is, that the blacks, in this race of races, have the advantage of better teachers; and this advantage will go far to counterbalance any presumed difference in native capacity. In a word, the negro may be naturally inferior to the white man; but these negroes will speedily take the shine out of these white men, unless the latter look to their laurels, hitherto so cheaply won.

In matters of labor, there is a deference paid to facts. I notice that when blacksmiths are working together, the best workman is very apt to give peremptory orders to the rest; and I have seen a black man, under such circumstances, indubitably "bossing a job." But blacksmiths get their faces so dirty that they lose all distinctions of color.

In Northern Georgia the mass of laboring men are white. Wages are $1 per day, and sometimes less: and a great many cannot get work at these rates. Still it is doubtful whether actual starvation has been experienced anywhere in the State—(I do not undertake to speak for other districts.) Many cannot get meat, some are out of meal, but potatoes and other garden stuff are abundant; and vegetarianism, however unpleasant, (save to the philosopher,) is still far from famine. The corn sent to this district has all been eaten by somebody; and has done some good, no doubt, and relieved suffering. There has been no end of applicants, so long as there was bounty to distribute; but I do not regret that the bounty was no greater. This experience is forcing men to work, and the more bitter it is the more brief it will be, and the better its lessons will be learned. Poverty covers the land, but it is no disgrace to be poor, but to stay poor, and that no one need do, even in barren "Cherokee."

"Cherokee" is that part of Georgia which formerly belonged to the tribe of that name, and was afterwards ceded by the United States to this State. It was divided by lottery in several drawings, among the citizens of the State. At that time the land was thought nearly worthless; now it is found to contain some of the best gold mines in the State. The limits of this letter will not allow me to enter into a description of the auriferous deposits of Georgia, and the means now being employed for their development. An extremely interesting and widely-copied article in the TIMES last Spring, from a correspondent in this State, spoke of the "great variety of fissure veins" in our Georgia formations,—a statement which surprised me, until, by study of the context, I discovered that the compositor had evidently mistaken rarity for variety; at all events, the correction being made, the only error or confusion in the article was resolved in accordance with the facts. Unfortunately that widely-circulated article has done much to make the "fissure veins" of Georgia famous. I see them figuring in newspapers, official reports and letters to capitalists. Well, what's the odds? Gold we have, as we will soon show you. In and about Dahlonega, several companies are doing well, and developments in Cobb County and near Etowah are encouraging. The "Glade" has been sold for $52,000 cash, and is to be worked. Pray Heaven there be no patent crusher, new amalgamator, or other invention of the devil introduced to plague us. One or two determined men, who will erect substantial machinery on the California plan, and eschew all "notions," will make one or two mines successful, and save us from much disaster. In this view I rejoice to know that a New-York Company (the Adelberg Gold Company) is erecting near Acworth a fine stamp-mill, with copper plates and blankets, tail-race, sluices, and what not, complete. I have been on the ground and inspected the machinery, as well as the "rich pannings" of the ore. It is a big thing. Mr. RAYMOND, the President of the Company, is superintending the work in person. The Company evidently knows what it is about, which is a matter of importance and infrequency in gold mining.

But I will not weary you, as I have no claim upon your columns, except that of an old and long forgotten contributor. You will have noticed that I speak as though I were from the North, in one part of this letter, and as from the South in another. Well, so I am. In days before the war, when there was some fun as well as risk in being an Abolitionist, I was *quorum pars*,—"one of 'em;" and now I count myself, in the new turn of affairs, a student of things, with now and then an itching to get in my shillelagh.

D. N. R.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, June 4, 1867.

Little has been done in Parliament, but outside, during the past week, enough has been going on to keep alive the attention of the public. Law-making has been abandoned for a moment, and members have left the benches of the Chamber to attend funeral and marriage ceremonies. Santa Croce has been opened twice, and hung with mournful ensigns; once for an officer in commemoration of Carlos Poerio, and again on the recurrence of the anniversary of the death of many Tuscans on the battle-fields of Curtatone and Montanara. The old temple has been the scene of many last honors paid to genius and worth, and some of the noblest sons of Florence and Italy have monuments in Santa Croce, worthy of the country and of their own fame. The dust of none so great as Galileo or Buonarotti may ever again be laid there, but there is room enough for all who may in any sphere grandly sacrifice or nobly serve in the cause of the new nation. The roll is open, and on it are now to be written the names of those who free Italy from the fetters of superstition and put her on the road of true intellectual progress.

Turin for a few days has had some of its old Court life revived, and the proprietors of its handsome shops were almost persuaded that their former prospects was about to be restored. Even the priests were in good humor, and in their organ indulged a loyal tone, and spoke with reawakened pride of the ancient house of Savoy. But the principal cause of their joy was the gift of a new Bishop in place of the one whose disloyalty had lost him his office. A few days before the King and his children arrived, the people had seen the new shepherd enter and receive with due ceremonies the pastoral crook. The ecclesiastical rivaled the royal pageant, and with hearts brimming full of pious exultation, the priests intoned the appointed office as the *pallio* was placed upon the shoulders of the new primate. The pallium is the indispensable badge of the rank of Archbishop; indeed, the office does not exist without it. It is a narrow white woolen band, about nine palms long, ornamented with six little black crosses. Every year, on the 21st of January, the day of the virgin martyr St. Agnes, the Chapter of St. John Lateran at Rome send a present of two lambs to the church dedicated to the female saint, and when in the mass for the day are pronounced the words "Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world," these lambs are blessed, and then consigned to the care of two apostolic deacons, who take them to some convent of nuns, where they are fed, and at the proper time shorn. The wool is spun and woven into *pallii*, which are blessed by the Pope at the vesper service on the *fete* of Saints Peter and Paul, and left during the night on the sepulchre of those Apostles. They are afterward given by the Pontiff to Archbishops which he may appoint. By general rule this functionary is obliged to go in person to Rome to receive his badge, but this, by a dispensation of His Holiness, may be rendered unnecessary, as in the case of the Archbishop of Turin, who received his *pallio* through the Metropolitan of Genoa. Without this badge there can be no claim even to the title of Archbishop. So much for formalism.

Among the other days crowded into last week, was that of the Ascension, always kept here as a full *festa*. The people went as usual in thousands to the *cascine*, where they junketed in groups on the grass, and gathered little sparkling black crickets, which they carried home in little cages made of osier. The origin of this custom I have not been able to learn, but it is very ancient.

But by far the most important gala day was the *festa* of the *Statuto*, or the Constitution, kept on Sunday last. It has become the Fourth of July of the Italian year. The charter of Italian liberties is not yet very ancient, and lately some people have rattled flippantly about setting it aside; but I think the lessons generally taught are those of reverence for it, and the probability is that it will last some time yet. The people have already learned that it is easier to tear down than it is to build up, and they will be pretty sure and see to it that no hand of violence is laid on their fair temple.

The only thing really brilliant about the festive show in Florence is the illumination. The town has no long, straight, wide street suited to a military pageant, such as are found in modern cities. The Via Cavour is about the only one, although there will be others by and by as reconstruction goes on, and projected improvements are carried out. There can be no such effective military display here as at Turin, where several years back, on an occasion similar to this, I remember seeing the *défiler* of more than thirty thousand troops in the Strada del Po. The lighting up of the river, the public buildings, and sometimes the neighboring hills, produces an effect extremely graceful; but the Florentines have seen it so many times that they have grown, if not indifferent, at least insensible to anything like ardor in their admiration. They saw in the Grand Duke's time finer shows, both of the Church and of the Municipality, than any they have seen since. Curiosity, more than enthusiasm, is a characteristic of this population. Still, whatever the holiday attraction, all come out, and in the latter part of the day the streets are thronged by eager thousands. This must be said of a Florentine, and generally of an Italian crowd, that its conduct is orderly; and of the men, at least, that they are little disposed to annoy their neighbors by elbowing and jostling.

As to Rome, many bishops and priests have already arrived there in anticipation of the great show which is to take place at the end of the present month. Eighteen hundred years back, on the 29th of June, as it is put down in the records of the Church, Saints Peter and Paul suffered martyrdom in what was then the city of the Cæsars. These Princes of the Apostles have always been held in great honor at Rome, and their shrines, in the magnificence of their proportions and the splendor of their decorations, overshadow all other Christian edifices. If we are to judge by what we hear, the present is to outshine all other similar ceremonies of our time by the wealth of ornament to be put up in the churches. The *festa* is to be prolonged several days, and the beatification of a great company of martyrs is to form not the least important part of it. The quantity of wax to be burnt in the form of candles is extraordinary, for I see the statement made that a single order has been given for 38,000 pounds, or nearly twenty tons. A great many of busy bees will have to lend a hand to keep up the supply if such quantities continue to be used to maintain at Rome the odor of sanctity. However that may be, it certainly will be a fine spectacle to see the interior of St. Peter's illuminated with more than a hundred thousand candles. Men are but "children of a larger growth," and as long as these shows are kept up people will run across half a continent to get sight of them. It has always been noticed at Rome, that the most eager witnesses are Americans and English. Those who long ago burnt their last candle in honor of a saint, now travel the longest road to inhale the incense which rises before the shrine of the Apostle.

It will be pretty warm at Rome at the end of this month and the beginning of July, and dread of heat and fear of the Roman fever will keep most foreigners away. But the writer of this has been in Rome in the hot season, and has not found the glass higher or the heat more difficult to be borne than in our American cities. Keep under your roof in the middle of the day, and avoid sunny exposures when you go out, and you can keep comfortable even in Rome.

The liquidation of the ecclesiastical benefices project, is still the leading Parliamentary topic, but its long discussion has become somewhat wearisome to most people. The Minister has for the third time signed a convention with banking agents, but that does not make a law of the measure, as we have before seen. There is to follow examination in Committee, and then Parliamentary action. There remains but little more than a month of working time, unless the Legislature is disposed to prolong its term further into the warm season than is the usual habit.

Rumors continue to circulate of designs which Garibaldi and his followers have for an attack upon Rome, but it is difficult to know whether they have any foundation. It is certainly hard for the patriot chief to keep his hands off Rome, which he knows is Italy's by right, and when so many thousand Romans are calling to him to come and take it.

The weather has become extremely warm here, and the number of arrivals is much diminished. The provinces of the Peninsula remain in a healthy condition, and little apprehension of epidemics is felt.

Angelico.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, June 4, 1867.

Almost every one has heard of Strauss—Strauss, the indefatigable producer of dance music; Strauss, the ubiquitous; Strauss, the inevitable conductor of all the Court balls of Europe. Well, Strauss is here. He was put on exhibition yesterday. That is to say, a portion of the embodiment, or if you prefer it, abstraction, known as Strauss, was put on exhibition. There is a great deal of Strauss in this world. There is a dead Strauss somewhere in Germany, beside a couple of live Strausses here and in Vienna. But it is the real, original, unadulterated Strauss to which I now refer. The other in Vienna is his brother; the one here, Jean, is what Tennyson would call a "bandit Earl and Caitiff Knight," and we, an impostor. He has nothing to do with our Strauss, who is descended almost directly, but not quite, from his father, the great waltz composer. Johann Strauss, with an orchestra of sixty German players, gave his first concert yesterday at the Cercle International, and I think he will get the prize—if there is one to be given for that sort of thing.

The Cercle International is a large building of two stories and many pillars. It was designed, as its name indicates, for an International Clubhouse, where the exhibitors and others much occupied in or about the building could meet, and have their meals. The subscription was placed at one hundred francs, a sum which would have rendered it sufficiently extensive, without being burdensome. Somehow or other the enterprise did not succeed. I ascribe the failure to the fact that the direction was overtaken by a second thought, and that second thought was, as usual, of greed. Before the hundred franc subscribers had all been fairly caught, a limited subscription of twenty francs was announced, and before this was filled, a public dining-room requiring no subscription was opened in the lower hall. The subscribers have now been shifted to a part of the upper story, where they will probably be allowed to remain until the direction detects another sixpence lying round loose, about which time they may expect to be put out in the cold. The lower hall, intended for a bourse, is now converted into a concert room—admission 2 and 3 francs—and it is here that Strauss gives his concerts, two a day.

A leonine man is Strauss, and young withal. He rages into the orchestra with his violin in his hand as if he were determined to fight it out on that line, or string, if it took him all Summer. It is a polka, and bang! goes the band. From that moment neither foot nor elbow is quiet. A stirring, rattling succession of short measures keep the ear occupied and pleased. It is only when a huge roar of applause announces that the piece is ended, and that it must be repeated or the building will be torn down, that we have time to wonder at the wild, shaggy man, with the bright flashing eye, who, with his bow and fiddle and rapid darting of suggestive look, has driven sixty musicians to the highest point of pressure, and produced an effect which is simply wonderful. The contrast is the more striking from the fact that Herr Bilse immediately succeeds Strauss, who merely conducts his own music. Herr Bilse is Kappelmeister to the King of Prussia, and is a cautious and excellent musician, but he lacks fire. And this deficiency I have noticed in all the conductors here, with the exception of Strauss. The orchestra has been tamed too much, and now only purrs. Strauss makes it roar and dance, and stand on its hind legs. No one goes to sleep under the lash of his fiddle-bow, whereas I have seen other conductors who really seemed to be dozing with their comrades. It is, of course, very nice to have a perfect *pianissimo*, but the effect is much increased by having an adequate *fortissimo*. The decay of all art begins in over-refinement. It is better to see "the mark of the file"—as Carlyle expresses it—than to have everything sand papered down to mere polish. As I am writing to-day on matters and things more or less cognate to this subject, I may add that the piano-playing in France impresses me much in the same way. There are pianists of a high—but not the highest—order in Paris, and they can perhaps adapt themselves to any required style. The style at present is utter effeminacy. To produce a small tone with clear articulation and to indulge in sentimental caressings of certain passages, are what any well educated lady amateur can do. Technical difficulties are of very little account if this greater matter of tone be ignored. A good pianist is one who, to due appreciation of the composers' meaning, adds a clear and equal execution of his notes, giving to them the fullest meaning, and bringing from the piano all the voice and all the whispering that it contains. The tinkling of a musical box, perfect though it be, soon palls on the ear; but it seems to me that piano-playing is about at that point in Paris. The style being small, involves naturally smallness of conception and smallness of contrast and effect.

Whether the Parisians are prepared for a change, remains to be seen. Strauss' sixty German musicians enter the lists like fiery untamed steeds, and the effect, so far, has been satisfactory. So too with Mr. S. B. Mills, of New-York, who represents the vigorous, manly school of the piano-forte. I had the pleasure of hearing this gentleman yesterday in the American Court, where his casual performance on Steinway's superb and truly sensational pianos had attracted a dense crowd. Of Mr. Mills' great ability as a pianist there can be no doubt. The pieces which he played were loudly applauded, and, indeed, merited every mark of approbation. Mr. Mills has had many invitations to play in public, and will probably do so at one of the international concerts. These entertainments, by the way, are to illustrate the music of all nations—each nation taking an evening to itself. America will be represented by Wallace, Fry, Bristow and Goldbeck as composers, and by such American artists as are on the spot for executants. Mr. Theodore Thomas will probably direct the orchestra. This gentleman, by the way, is swallowing musical Europe at a mouthful. I hope it may agree with him.

So far the American Court has furnished most of the music of the Exposition. Steinway's pianos are played upon from morning till night, and every day there is a concert there by some well-known artist. A short time since I tried to pass, and found the neighborhood blocked up with a dense and determined mass of listeners. The two charming daughters of Lefebure Wely were at the pianos; the well-known composer of the "Monastery Bells" was himself at the Mason & Hamlin organ, and an admirable violinist, whose name I could not catch, was officiating with his Cremona. It was a regular set-out, and gave much satisfaction to all who could get within range of the music. The Misses Lefebure Wely play duets with singular precision and beauty. But there are now numerous musical opponents entering the field. Strauss and his band are already installed, and a pretty-girl concert hall has been started, with every prospect of complete success. It is a fact; there are pretty waiter-girls down stairs, and on the stage a bevy of superior beauties. The *toilettes* of the latter are in the latest style of fashion, and the ladies themselves have a high-bred air, which is utterly undisturbed by the clinking and clatter and splashing of beer-glasses. They are removed from the grosser world, and it is evident that their thoughts are with the gay butterflies of fashion, the captains, the counts and the lords. A timid little cough, smothered in lace at its birth, excites the pity of the spectator, and warns him of the cost of gayety, even at its best. A delicate and beautiful creature, with golden hair, is on the right, fanning herself pensively. She shrinks from the glare of light. It is evidently her first season. She has not forgotten the convent where she was educated, and would fly back to it now, were it not for the inevitable mama who is in the next room cheating at cards. Presently a rude band strikes up. The maiden starts from her seat. She will faint! No. She is singing. Singing of the domestic infelicities of a miller, and bawling out the couplets like a fish-wife. Where the word is coarse enough to be made grosser by action she does not hesitate to supply the want, and so after fifteen verses of indecent narrative she sinks plaintively to her seat with an expression on her face which seems to say: At what does this *canaille* applaud? And, if it were civil, I should like to ask the same question.

There will be an international theatre, but it is not yet in readiness. It will be inaugurated by the company of the Theatre Français, and subsequently Mme. Ristori, who is already in Paris, will give a series of performances there. Other artists of other nations will follow in rapid succession. The Chinese have been more successful in their efforts at readiness. They have a theatre already in operation, and on this occasion of trifles it may not be inappropriate to describe it. The theatre itself forms part of the Chinese Tea Garden—a point of great attraction in the Park, and perhaps the most beautiful and striking piece of work that has been done there. It is in the open air, the stage being very shallow and of about the ordinary width and height of a small country stage. Theatrical performances are either impossible or have not been attempted. Indeed, it is difficult to see where the artists could be disposed of; for there are no dressing-rooms, and no space even for standing between the scenes. The performances are purely acrobatic or musical, and not very entertaining at that. No one believes that all the artists are Chinese, but the Celestial element is sufficiently apparent to make us not long for more. It is unnecessary to speak further of the theatre; but it may be interesting to say a word or two about the Pea Garden. We have all seen representations of such structures. The old blue China ware of our youth was ornamented with such, generally with an angular fisherman catching a triangular fish from one of the windows, or from off a convenient bridge. The plan of the present garden was obtained from the *Bibliothèque Impériale*. It was "found" with other valuables in the Emperor of China's Summer palace, when that extensive establishment was sacked, pillaged and destroyed. The French architect has scrupulously followed the ideas of his Chinese collaborateur, and thanks to the enthusiasm of two private citizens, the materials or decorations which he has used were brought direct from China. Bamboo and straw are the principal articles, the latter in every form, from the matting beneath your feet to the roof above your head. The colors for decoration are of the brightest and most prismatic charater, but the effect is nevertheless good. The garden is divided into several sections, such as the Kiosk, the Bazaar, the Pavilion, &c. In the kiosk is a museum of Chinese curiosities, many of them of great worth and merit. They were obtained, on loan, from private collections in the Empire. An object of much curiosity is a box made by order of the Emperor Kien-Long from the skull of a Tartar General, whose memory the Emperor cherished, and to whose manes the inscription says he cannot offer a better proof his regard. Tastes differ. In the restaurant there is a regular Chinese cook, whose ability is said to be of the first order. People are a little timid of going through the ordeal of a repast, although it is said that a Chinese dinner differs from a European one more in the manner of serving than in the matter for consumption. Thus, it is *de regle* to commence with the dessert and finish with the soup, to drink boiling wine, to eat with two little sticks like penholders, and to wipe your mouth with a piece of paper instead of a napkin. The Chinese meats are open to suspicion, but their fish, poultry and vegetables are above board and square. Of course, you can get bird's nest soup if you are so disposed, but it is an expensive luxury. Every one knows in these days that the Chinese bird's-nest is not the same sort of structure which we have in our woods. It is a thin habitation of the sea Nightingale, formed in the Indian Archipelago, and cemented together by a viscous substance, which is carefully collected and prepared. From this a soup resembling vermicelli is made. It is highly seasoned, and is said to be good, but, for one, I prefer my Nightingale in any other way. A fine cup of tea can be had for the asking. Critics, indeed, say that such tea has not before been tasted in Europe. The quantity of tea actually used is very small; not more than a pinch, which is put in the bottom of a beautiful little cup. Boiling water is then poured over it, and the mixture, which emits a healthful aroma, is drunk without sugar or milk. Of course there is a little store for the sale of tea in the Garden, and the objects of attraction there are two Chinese girls, who are pretty, and thought to be much prettier than they are, because they are scarce. The laws of the Imperial Empire prohibit in the most distinct manner the exportation of women. It was with great difficulty that permission was obtained to bring these damsels. When it was obtained a new difficulty arose: where to find two damsels who were willing to go. At length two young girls were found in the province of Fo Kien, at a cost it is said of 16,500 francs. The selection was a happy one, and satisfies the Parisians. The girls are of the respective ages of 14 and 16 years, and look much younger. They enjoy the sweet names of A-Pchoe and A-Nai. Since their arrival in Paris they have led a life of ornament rather than of usefulness. They play and sing; paint faces, and play dominoes. The latter is their passion. They sleep and lounge on wooden couches with a billet of wood under their necks to support the head without disturbing the hair—which is got up in the most gorgeous style. In the evening they occupy a private box at the theatre. In every way they are the lions of the Chinese Tea Garden.

C. B. S.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Among the passengers from Boston by the *Cuba* on Wednesday was Rev. Leonard Woods, LL. D., late President of Bowdoin College, Maine, who goes to Europe in behalf of the Maine Historical Society, to procure the Documentary History of Maine, for which an appropriation was made by the last Legislature. Dr. Woods has a commission from Gov. Chamberlain, and is accredited by Secretary Seward to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States in Europe, and to men of letters and students of history in England, France, Spain, Holland and other countries.

Capt. Nathaniel Webster and wife of Amesbury, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding on the evening of the 19th inst., and the occasion was made still more memorable by the marriage of their grand-daughter. The clergyman who officiated at the first marriage was present and participated in the pleasing exercises, and although far advanced toward his 90th year, was as youthful and buoyant in spirits as the youngest of the numerous company.

Henry Dodge, formerly Governor of Wisconsin, and afterward United States Senator, died at the residence of his son, A. C. Dodge, at Burlington, Iowa, on the evening of the 19th inst., at the age of 85 years.

Gen. J. B. Hood is about to remove to Galveston, Texas, and become a member of a mercantile house in that city.

Mr. John Gilbert, now of Wallack's company, was married in this City a few days since to Miss Sarah H. Gavett, of Boston.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

—The July number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: Harper & Brothers) opens with a spirited and interesting sketch of a "Stage Ride to Colorado." The story is well and pleasantly told, and is all the better for embodying some incidents which were related months ago in the columns of the Times, and which are especially readable now when the Sioux are becoming particularly demonstrative in their hostility to the whites. Next in order to this article is another paper of the "Dodge Club" series; then we have one upon "Our New Northwest," which is full of most valuable information, and which is at the same time excellently illustrated. "Truly Rural" is a story of love in the country, the indescribable and overflowing humor of which proves it to be from the pen of C. H. Webb, and in strong contrast with it both in subject and manner of treatment, there is a love story of city life, entitled "A Romance of South Ferry." A number of capital anecdotes of the war, or rather of the men who played a prominent part in it are grouped together in "Gossip About Our Generals;" a genuine Fourth of July paper is provided in an illustrated article on "Independence Hall and Independence Day," and all New-Yorkers will be interested in the article on St. Paul's Church, as well as in that upon our markets. A very well written and entertaining sketch of some of the things which may be seen in the Paris Exhibition is given by a capable and careful observer. As a whole this number of *Harpers'* is admirably made up.

—The *Atlantic* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) opens, as usual, with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Guardian Angel," which none too quickly gives place to a charming passage from Hawthorne's *English Note-Books*, containing an account of his visit to the home of Wordsworth. What a treasury of thought are those "note-books!" The reader dreads the time when it shall be exhausted. "At Padua," by W. D. Howells, is a very interesting record of a few days' sojourn in that city. The description of the visit to the spurious dungeons of Ecelino is so graphic that the reader is hardly prepared to be undeceived in the next chapter. Dr. J. J. Hays writes an interesting sketch of Dr. Molke, which carries us away to Greenland and gives us a life-like glimpse of some of the social aspects of human existence in that dreary country. "A Struggle for Life" is one of those surprise stories which are so easy to invent, and the whole interest of which is gone with the first reading. The most interesting and at the same time the most important article in the number is Joseph Mazzini's admirable discussion of the "Religious Side of the Italian Question," in which the illustrious patriot, but now voluntary exile, seeks to enlighten American and English readers on a subject in which all friends of national liberty and human progress take so deep an interest. The paper is written in an earnest spirit, and it contains passages of touching eloquence. The poems in this number of the *Atlantic* are "Mona's Mother," by Alice Cary, "Freedom in Brazil," by Whittier, and "An Ember-Picture," by Lowell.

—If the people do not understand the value of our recent territorial acquisition, it will certainly not be fault of the magazines. In *Hours at Home* (New-York: C. Scribner & Co.,) Dr. W. Parker Snow groups together some curious facts about Russian America and the people who live there, and some of his statements, it must be confessed, are not at all likely to increase our respect for these newly-manufactured Americans. For instance, Dr. Snow alleges that "children keep to the breast till five years old, standing up to receive the nourishment. Indeed, one of four years old was seen asking for a chew of tobacco, and then going to his 'mammy' for the 'baby-food.'" That certainly beats any of the exploits of "Young America." The last of Mr. C. H. Webb's "Panama Pets,"—a paroquet,—is dead, and he commemorates the event in a jocosely mournful manner. The article is a capital one, and offsets admirably the more profound papers in this number of *Hours at Home*, of which the leading one is the sixth in Dr. Bushnell's essays upon "the moral uses of dark things." The doctor this time writes of "Oblivion, or Dead History," giving some reasons why so many events are permitted to die from the memories of men. Mr. John D. Sherwood describes in his very entertaining and picturesque style, visits to the homes of Charles Dickens, Florence Nightingale, and Charlotte Bronte; and Professor W. S. Tyler, gives a graphic account of Athens, as he found it in 1856. There are other short and interesting articles in this number of *Hours at Home*, but they are so numerous that we have not the space to name them. This periodical continues to occupy, with decided ability and marked success, the field which it has chosen for itself, and in which it really stands alone.

—The *Galaxy* (New-York: W. C. & F. P. Church) for July opens with the continuation of Mrs. Edwards' story, "Stephen Laurence, Yeoman," the interest of which steadily increases. In "Words and their Uses," Mr. Richard Grant White sharply criticises the style of several eminent English authors, and combats the frequent assertion of British critics, that "even among the best educated people and the very men of letters in the United States, the English language is neither written nor spoken with that clearness and strength and that mastery of idiom which are common among British writers and speakers." Mr. F. B. Perkins probably meant to be funny and satirical in the article entitled "Where Progress left the Gods," though what he intended to satirize is not very evident. Mr. Perkins writes with a certain smartness and spirit, but is very apt to mistake slang for wit. Dr. Morgan Dix's elaborate article in defence of ritualism will be read with interest, even by those who do not accept his conclusions. "Miss Aubusson," by Anna L. Johnson, is a pleasantly written story. The principal character of which is a young lady of rare beauty and refinement, who is compelled to go on this stage to support her drunken father. She conceals her profession from the people among whom she lives, fearing that the knowledge of it would cause respectable society to shun her. Of course, a nice young fellow falls in love with her, discovers her profession, and marries her out of it. The plot is neither very original nor profound, but the story is told in very readable style. Mr. D. G. Croly discusses the subject of personal representation, and makes some very sensible suggestions as to the important question. Mr. H. T. Tuckerman contributes a pleasant article about children. "Waiting for the Verdict" shows a little falling off in interest. We think that Ion Perdicaris goes entirely of his way, in writing of the opening of the Royal Academy, to satirize the art taste of American ladies. The "pretty American girl" who took such comfort in the plentiful drapery of the English paintings, and who was so shocked at the sight of a marble "Venus disrobing," is a phenomena of prudery so rare that we have never met her, either in our own or in European galleries. The *Galaxy* will certainly lose favor with American ladies if it admits into its pages such ungallant attacks upon their taste and refinement. Mr. Greeley favors the *Galaxy* with four or five unimportant paragraphs on "The Fruits of the War," which tell nothing and suggest nothing. The article is entirely unworthy of the writer, and is certainly out of keeping with the character of the magazine in which it appears.

—*Our Young Folks* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) for July gives us the continuation of the amusing story "Round-the-World-Joe," with three excellent illustrations. "Gail Hamilton" teaches a nice moral in the lively rhymed fable called "Both Sides," for which Stephens has drawn an admirable full-page illustration. The sequel to "The Wonderful Beads" is even more marvelous than that wonderful story; Nathaniel Nye astonishes the natives of the island with more startling achievements in glass-working, and finally marries the King's daughter and accomplishes the civilization of the whole tribe. "Uncle Cobus' Story" is a charming fairy tale by Lowell. In "Good Old Times" we have the building of the stockade fort described, and an interview between "Panther" and "Beaver," which seems to be the prelude to the breaking out of war. The other stories and poems are of the usual character.

—The Monthly part of *Every Saturday* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) for June closes the third volume of this deservedly popular hebdomadal. It contains five of the regular weekly parts, and therefore 156 pages of reading matter, all culled with excellent taste and judgment from the foreign periodicals.

—The July number of *Beadle's Monthly* (New-York: Beadle & Company) deserves praise for the freshness and vivacity of its contents. Miss Kate Field, with a desperate attempt at a pun, contributes a racy article upon "The Newport *men*-agerie." Mrs. E. Oakes Smith continues her autobiographic notes, this time sketching that brilliant writer Charles Fenno Hoffman, and making a brief and incidental allusion to Fanny Ellsler. "The Chemistry of the Toilet" gives some hints of value to the ladies; and "A Tale of Lager Beer" is specially noticeable for the illustrations with which Mr. Hoppin accompanies it. They are in his best style, and are really inimitable.

—A well-engraved, although not a very expressive, likeness of Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, forms the frontispiece to the *Eclectic Magazine* (New-York: W. H. Bidwell) for July, and the leading article in the letter-press is the *British Quarterly's* appreciative and able review of the late Mrs. Gaskill's productions. This is followed by Edward Dicey's recent paper in *Macmillan* upon "Religion in America." The other selections are made with admirable skill from the more elaborate and carefully prepared articles in the foreign reviews, which our eclectic weeklies, in the search for the strictly popular, are pretty sure to leave untouched.

—The *Catholic World* (New-York: Catholic Publication House,) strives hard and with marked success to make its literary merits so decided that readers who may have no sympathy with the denomination which it represents shall be compelled to seek for recreation and instruction in its pages. The number for July contains seventeen articles, besides the "Miscellany" and notices of new books. The introductory paper discusses "Catholic Congresses," and shows why one is necessary at this time. Among the other subjects disposed of in articles partly selected and partly original are "The Catholic Church and Modern Art," "Guettée's Papacy Schismatic," "The Struggle for Existence Among Plants," &c., &c., with several poems.

—The June number of the *American Naturalist* (Salem: Essex Institute) is as handsomely printed and as carefully produced as any of its predecessors have been. It contains a paper by Wenwood Reade on "The Habits of the Gorilla;" "The Recent Bird Tracks of the Basin of Minas," by Fred. Harte; "The Scorpion of Texas," by G. Linceaum, M. D., &c., &c. All the papers are interesting and instructive, and the statement of the conductors of the magazine, that they need two thousand more subscribers to place the publication upon a permanent basis, ought to attract the attention of all who are interested in this class of literature.

CONNECTICUT.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the State Insane Asylum—Addresses by Eminent Men—Nature of the Institution.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Middletown, Thursday, June 20, 1867.

In most places the laying of the corner-stone of some benevolent or public institution passes by as an occasion of no extraordinary excitement. Not so to-day in this usually quiet little city. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and as such was attended with unusual ceremonies. The fact that Middletown had secured the location of the Asylum within its limits, in face of the influence and wealth of both New-Haven and Hartford, and the long contest in the present Legislature, terminating in the munificent grant of $150,000 to erect the building, drew numbers of strangers to the scene. The railroads issued excursion tickets, and the owners of the *Granite State* gave her to the State authorities to be used by them for the conveyance of passengers. The day was bright and pleasant, and from 9 o'clock till noon, the hour of the ceremony, the roads from every section of the State brought crowds of visitors.

A few words about the building and how it originated. The want of some suitable establishment for the treatment of the Insane in this State has been long felt, but it was not until last year that the matter was brought before the Legislature. By them a committee was appointed to select a site. After visiting the different localities offered, the committee reported in favor of Middletown, and the Legislature voted $35,000 to enable them to begin the work. The town gave to the Trustees a lot of land containing upward of 158 acres, and valued at $32,000. After a long struggle the Legislature of 1867 gave $156,000 to enable the Trustees to complete the building as intended, and to-day the corner-stone was laid with appropriate and impressive ceremonies.

The Legislature and the Common Councils of Hartford and New-Haven arrived on the steamboat from Hartford at noon, and the procession was formed in the following order:

Grand Marshal—Curtis Bacon.
Band.
Trustees of the Hospital.
Orators of the day.
Governor and Staff and Ex-Governors.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Members of the State Senate.
Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.
Mayor and officials of Hartford, New-Haven and Middletown.
Visitors.

The exercises were begun by a few appropriate remarks from Mr. Hayden, of the Board of Trustees, who introduced Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., L.L.D., who spoke a few words of welcome on the part of the Trustees. To his remarks Ex-Gov. Hawley responded very happily. After him Dr. Pliny Earle delivered an address on lunacy in general, and the necessity of an establishment of the kind proposed in the State. A list of the articles placed in the corner-stone was then read. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was then performed by Gov. English, followed by a few remarks from Prof. Thatcher, of Yale. With a general singing of the Doxology, and a very liberal collation for invited guests prepared by the ladies of Middletown, the ceremonies of the day were concluded. The dinner prepared by the ladies was splendid, and about 4,000 partook of the provisions of their bounty. Thirteen hundred plates were laid, and 150 young ladies acted as waiters. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Dr. Shew, the Superintendent of the works. His perseverance and energy have brought the works to their present advanced state, while the uniform kindness and courtesy shown by him to all with whom he is brought in contact, have endeared him to all who know him.

With a few items I will close this letter. The number of insane now without an asylum of any kind is 350, for all of whom there will be ample accommodation in the new building. The structure itself is located on the summit of a hill, about a mile from the city proper. It commands a splendid view in every direction, and is healthy as well as pleasant. The following are the trustees of this institution: Gov. English, H. S. Hayden, S. E. Pease, S. G. Willard, B. W. Tompkins, A. B. Casey, R. S. Fellows, C. T. Woodruff, R. Battell, Benj. Douglas, J. Hotchkiss, J. Cummings.

It will be some time before Middletown recovers from her excitement, and not until she lays a corner-stone for a bridge across the Connecticut, will she have another such jubilee.

H. W. R.

Chief-Justice of Georgia.—Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, has tendered to Judge Hiram Warner, of Merriwether, the position of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, made vacant by the death of Mr. Lumpkin. The Augusta *Chronicle* says: "Perhaps no man in the State is better qualified for the position of Chief-Justice than Judge Warner. His strong and consistent Unionism during the war, while it did not place him in bitter hostility to the people of his State and county, has doubtless had some influence in securing to him, at this time, the high prize of Chief-Justice."

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Sickles' Letter of Resignation.

Gen. Sickles' letter, asking to be relieved from the command of the Second Military District, is as follows:

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., June 19, 1867.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to request that I may be relieved from command in this Military District, and I respectfully demand a Court of Inquiry upon my official actions, that I may vindicate myself from the accusation of the Attorney-General, published, it is presumed, with the approval of the President. Congress having declared these so-called State Governments illegal, the declaration of the Attorney-General that military authority has not superseded them prevents the execution of the Reconstruction Acts, disarms me of means to protect life, property or the rights of citizens, and menaces all interests in these States with ruin.

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General Commanding.

Official: J. W. Clous, Captain and A. A. A. G.

Letter from Gen. Sickles to Senator Wilson.

Headquarters Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., June 18, 1867.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Chief Military Committee, United States Senate:

My Dear Sir: It is probable, in view of existing circumstances, that Congress will convene in July. It is proper, therefore, I should inform you that the appropriation of $500,000 to exequate the Reconstruction acts is altogether inadequate. I am informed that my estimates for April and May are less than those of other District Commanders. Indeed, the whole sum was more than absorbed by the estimates for May. For the Carolinas at least $500,000 will be required.

I have applied to the Navy and Treasury Departments for certain facilities, which, in view of the small appropriation, I presumed would be granted, but my requests have not been favorably considered, I understand that the Secretary of the Navy assigned as his reason that no aid must be expected from that department in the execution of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury expressed his desire to do all he could, but did not feel at liberty to make any disbursements for objects not precisely within the jurisdiction of his department. It is usual, I believe, when the appropriation for an object authorized by Congress is insufficient to make the necessary expenditures and trust to a "deficiency bill," but in the execution of these acts this course will be impracticable, inasmuch as the principal disbursements are for the services of persons who depend upon their pay for support. I have the honor to suggest for your consideration, and cf your colleagues as well, that the interests of the public service require, without delay, a further appropriation to execute the acts of Congress for the government of the rebel States. Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES, Majar-General Commanding.

LOUISIANA.

Registration in Louisiana—Letter from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant.

New-Orleans, June 22, 1867.

Gen. Sheridan has sent Gen. Grant the following to-day:

Headquarters Fifth Military District,
New-Orleans, June 22, 1867.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington:

General: I am in receipt of a telegram from the President, through Brevet Major-Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General United States Army, directing me to extend the registration in this city and State until Aug. 1, unless I have some good reasons to the contrary, and ordering me to report progess and such reasons for information, and also stating that in his judgment this extension is necessary to full and fair registration, and that the time should be thus extended because other district commanders will not get through before that time.

My reasons for closing registration in this city were because I had given the city two and a half months, and there were no more to register. I have given the State two and a half months, and registration will be exhausted by that time. I do not feel warranted in keeping up boards of registration at large expense to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour. The registration will be completed in Louisiana at the time specified, unless I am ordered to carry out the law under Mr. Stanbery's interpretation, which practically in registration is opening a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on.

I do not see why my registration should be dependent on the time when other District Commanders act, though I have given more time for the registration of Louisiana than they propose to give in their commands, for I commenced six weeks before they did. I regret that I should have to differ with the President, but it must be recollected that I have been ordered to execute a law to which the President has been in bitter antagonism.

If after this report the time is to be extended, please notify and it will be done. I would do it at once, but the President's telegram was conditional, and there is sufficient time left to issue the necessary orders.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General, U. S. A.

Thefts of Books and Papers from the Pennsylvania Capitol—Arrest of Messengers.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, Penn., 21st inst., to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says:

"Quite a sensation was created here this morning by the unexpected arrest of a number of messengers and other subordinate attaches of the various State Departments. It seems that for some time past several heads of departments, including the State Librarian, had missed a number of valuable books and other documents belonging to the State. The attention of the Chief of Police was called to the matter, and he having reason to suspect a man named Aaron Rapp, doing business on South-street, procured a search warrant and visited Rapp's premises this morning, where he found a number of the missing articles stowed away. Rapp became alarmed and implicated seven or eight messengers and other employes at the Capitol building, who were at once arrested. The storekeeper was held in $1,000 bail to answer at court. Two of the messengers were held in $800 bail; the balance will have a hearing to-morrow morning. Three wagon-loads of State property were brought from Rapp's store and piled up in the Mayor's office. Among the captured property are some 200 copies of the Adjutant-General's recent Report, of over 1,200 pages. From all these Reports the cloth binding had been torn, and the books sold as waste paper. There were also 200 copies of the United States Statutes at Large, passed at the last session of Congress, inclosed in packages, addressed to the Governor. These were sold for waste paper, unopened. Large quantities of recent numbers of the *Legislative Record*, together with the index, were also captured, together with seven United States mail bags, belonging to the Post-office, which had been sent up to the Capitol for documents and stamped envelopes furnished the heads of departments. It is supposed that this imposition upon the State has been carried on for several years, and it has only now been discovered by reason of the boldness of the recent operations."

Iowa Politics—The Republican Candidate for Governor—The Resolutions.

Of Col. Samuel Merrill, who was nominated for Governor of Iowa at the Republican State Convention on the 19th inst., the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Col. Merrill is the President of the McGregor National Bank, and has been conspicuous among the business men of the State for several years. In 1860 he was a member of the Legislature, where he made little noise and exerted much influence. In 1862 he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and became conspicuous among the many distinguished soldiers of Iowa. He commanded the Union forces at the battle of Hartsville, where he whipped a largely superior force of rebels. He was prominent in the battle of Port Gibson, and at the bloody combat of Big Black River Bridge was terribly wounded. Col. Merrill will not attempt to make stump speeches, we suppose, but he will make the best business Governor Iowa has had since Mr. Grimes left the office, and this is what is particularly needed just now."

Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention are the following:

Resolved, That we approve of the Military Reconstruction Acts passed by the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress; but, as their illiberal construction by unfriendly officials deprives those acts of their energy and vitality, we demand that Congress assemble in July, to carry out, by additional enactment, the true and original intent in said acts, the reconstruction of the rebel States upon a true and loyal basis.

Resolved, That the prompt trial and punishment according to law of the head of the late rebellion, for his infamous crimes, is imperatively demanded for the vindication of the Constitution and the law, and for the proper punishment of the highest of crimes. It is demanded by justice, honor, and a proper regard for the obligations of American citizenship, and by a due regard for the welfare and future safety of the Republic; and it is due not only to the dignity of the nation, but in justice to the loyal people who have been so heroic in their devotion to the cause of the Constitution, the Union and liberty, and to the soldiers of the Union who survive, and the many of the heroic dead.

The Murder and Lynching at Wyandotte, Kansas.

The Leavenworth *Bulletin* of the 14th inst. thus gives the particulars of an affair which was alluded to in our dispatches a few days since:

"The story, as related to us by an eye-witness, runs as follows: On Sunday night a man was murdered a few miles from Wyandotte. Subsequently a colored woman of bad character reported that two colored men, named Webster and Van Buren, had committed the deed. She says they met her near the place of the murder, and told her of it, charging her with secrecy on pain of death. One of them, she says, gave her a bucket containing groceries; this bucket she presented, and it proved to be one purchased, with its contents, by one of the men accused of the murder, at a grocery in Wyandotte, on the night before the murder. Upon this testimony Webster and Van Buren were arrested and lodged in jail. Between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a mob of 60 or more assembled at the jail, broke it open, took the prisoners around the corner upon one of the principal streets, and undertook to hang them from a stoop in front of the building. The ropes broke, or fastenings gave way, and one of them (Van Buren) ran, but was brought down with a shot, and both of them were killed in the most fiendish manner."

A meeting of the citizens of Wyandotte was held on the 14th inst., and resolutions were adopted earnestly condemning the lawless acts, and requesting the authorities to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderers.

A Prospective Sunday Prize-Fight.

Quite a large crowd of sporting men were gathered at Bull's Ferry yesterday morning, to witness a pugilistic combat, which, it was announced, would take place at some point between Guttenberg and Pleasant Valley. The report of the probable occurrence of the affair was extensively circulated throughout the City on Saturday night, and caused a number of the patrons of the ring to cross the Hudson River by ferry or in small boats and congregate on the Jersey shore. At dawn, about one hundred and fifty of the members of a certain class of the community were assembled on the green in front of a hotel. The expectant parties beguiled time in discussing the relative merits of the two pugilists, as to whose identity, however, considerable difference of opinion existed. A suitable locality, it seemed, had already been selected for the pitching of the ring, and two ropes and stakes were near at hand, but the principals in the affair had until then failed to put in an appearance. The crowd awaited events quite patiently until about 8 o'clock, when, from the disappointment that was observable on the countenances of all, it became evident that the men would not keep their engagement, and that no breach of the peace would be committed. About an hour later, a council of war was held, and some slight attempts were made to improvise a fight between two novices, who declared their willingness to batter each other's countenances for a small pecuniary inducement. These endeavors to create a disturbance at any price were, however, ineffectual, and after some debate, the idea was abandoned, and the sporting men soon afterward returned to New-York. It is rather surprising that the pugilistic fraternity should select New-Jersey as a proper site for a Sunday rencontre, when, by the laws of that State, the principals in such brutal exhibitions, as also their aiders and abetters, render themselves liable to two years' confinement in the State Prison.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—McBRIEN, Alderman.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Bridget Driscoll, a widow, was arraigned before the Court on a charge of stealing a dress from Margaret Fisher, of No. 30 Rector-street, who went to Mrs. Driscoll's place to lodge and left the dress in her care. When she asked for it again the prisoner coolly informed her that she knew nothing of it. The Magistrate endeavored to refresh her memory by locking her up for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

BURGLARY.

Alexander Eagleson, No. 58 East Fourth-street, makes complaint that his store and workshop, No. 7 Bible House, were burglariously entered on Saturday night. A cloth coat and a white vest were taken, and he alleges that John Hargan is guilty of the crime, as an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct found Hargan in the cellar of the premises with the vest concealed under his coat, and the stolen coat was found on the ground beside him. The accused was committed to answer.

ANOTHER THIRD-AVENUE CAR CASE.

John Logrenia, living at the Bull's Head Hotel, narrates that on Saturday evening he was riding up town on one of the cars of the Third-avenue line, and when the car had reached Twenty-third-street a crowd of young men in the front part of the car got up a row among themselves, and pushed through the car to the rear platform, keeping up the contention. Meanwhile Logrenia got up to leave the car, and while on the rear platform one of the gang, named Patrick Fitzsimmons, caught hold of the chain of his watch, jerked the watch out of his pocket, and twisted it off the chain. This feat accomplished, Fitzsimmons jumped from the car, ran up Third-avenue and into Twenty-fourth-street, where he fell into the clutches of an officer of the Eighteenth Precinct, having Logrenia close at his heels throughout the race. The watch was not found upon the person of the prisoner. Fitzsimmons gave his age as 21, occupation barkeeper, residence Compton House, and denied his guilt, but was committed to answer.

THEFT OF BUTTER.

Adam Seifert was charged by Ellen Lundingar with stealing from her a firkin of butter, of the value of $14. Seifert admitted to her that he had taken the property, and was committed to answer.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, Justice.

GRAND LARCENY.

Henry Wayne, No. 35 East Broadway, alleges that Jane Murphy accompanied him to his room, and missing his pocket-book while she was there, asked her where it was, when she told him it was under the bed. There it was found, but minus the $36 he claims it contained when it left his person, and thereupon he had the woman arrested. The accused was committed to answer.

EXCISE CASES.

Jacob Emeling, No. 144 Norfolk-street, and Charles E. Doell, No. 121 Orchard-street, gave bail in $200 each to answer the charge of selling liquor without license.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to July 18, at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
271—Bonton vs. Bonton.
247—Snediker vs. Lynch. Sheriff.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.
381—Whitman vs. Buckley et al.
1457—United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., Sur.
1529—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
511—Buncke vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
861—Tucker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
852—Tucker vs. The Same.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem Railroad Co.

Nos.
721—McClellan et al. vs. Buchanan.
1285—Luling et al. vs. Leffingwell.
487—Tallman vs. Lewis.
515—Kennedy vs. Randall.
687—Fant vs. Ingersoll et al.
87—Robinson vs. Phillips.
1339—Tracy et al. vs. Altmayer, imp'd.
467—Jacobs vs. Seaton.
1353—Wilson vs. McLean et al.
1693—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
1167—Carpenter vs. Wood et al., admn'rs.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. New Court-house.

Nos.
[illegible]—Hartley vs. James et al.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.
934—Brown vs. Malloy et al.
1320—Leake vs. Bleecker-st. & F. F. R. R. Co.
224—Monroe vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.
1600—Brod & Co. vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
552—Fielding vs. Scofield et al.
756—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
468—Ballantine vs. Henry.

Nos.
1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al.
1818—Davis vs. Culbertson et al.
246—Stitt et al. vs. Branwell.
504—Treadwell vs. Beveridge et al.
332—Howard vs. Wright.
496—Kennedy vs. Radcliffe.
706—Richardson et al. vs. Clark et al.
541—Kiensted vs. Clarke et al.
732—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
788—Wood et al. vs. Wilder et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the New Court-house—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
143—Oakley vs. Danforth.
234—Shepard vs. Danforth.
245—Manning vs. Einstein.
49—Newman vs. Venoe.
53—Kingon vs. Lane.
232—Cape vs. Pearsall.
217—Amory vs. Cuyler.
231—Newby vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.
262—Hamilton vs. Clinton.
268—Burchard vs. Pacific Bank.
214—Henry vs. Groome.
249—Herzog vs. Baer.
180—Sackett vs. Havens.
181—Same vs. Same.
238—Parker vs. Raymond.

Nos.
244—Worthen vs. Knapp.
263—Blair vs. O'Neill.
271—Carson vs. Douglas.
272—Levy vs. Hart.
273—Roberts vs. Kiebler.
274—Wilson vs. Norrie.
276—Rose vs. Torry.
277—Burnham vs. Pangburne.
278—Boyce vs. Chester.
279—Samson vs. Terry.
280—Coe vs. Gaus.
281—Cochran vs. Dinsmore.
282—Doherty vs. Durack.
286——— vs. ——.
290——— vs. ——.
291——— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
35—O'Connor vs. Babcock.
59—Gilbert vs. B. B. Copper Co., Tenn.
70—N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank vs. Giles.
71—Same vs. Same.
75—Bachnach vs. Hiedenhiemer.
80—Rosevelt vs. Godard.
85—Sturgis vs. The Mayor, &c.
103—Richardson vs. Richardson.
108—Hartshorn et al. vs. Taylor.

110—Tweed vs. Miller et al.
111—Same vs. Same.
156—Donner et al. vs. Mellen et al.
184—Davis, &c., vs. Gucken et al.
185—Hendricks et al. vs. Hark.
188—Richardson vs. Richardson.
196—In re. Extension of N. Y. Avenue.
209—Finlay vs. McCloskey.
236—Brown et al. vs. Frank et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
—Wilson, Receiver, vs. Duffy et al.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
825—Gilbert vs. Wesley.
3089—Stubenvall vs. Grimm et al.
3131—Hobbs vs. Bunze et al.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
2929—Moses vs. Banker et al.
2947—Sprague et al. vs. Raphael.
3099—Toppin vs. Holcomb.

Nos.
3023—Spring vs. Day et al.
3221—Priestley et al. vs. Churchill.
3185—Black vs. Haughwout.
1977—Boyd vs. Pickersgill et al.
3257—Cummings vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
3047—Bell vs. Ryers.
2973—Burnstead vs. The Mayor, &c.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3294—Craft vs. Elmore.
3246—Irvine vs. Wood et al.
1428—Fogerty vs. Audenried.
3296—Tobin, Administrator, vs. Ogden et al.
3298—Niles vs. Coulter.
3284—King vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.
3352—Russo vs. Cullen et al.
3354—Hope, Administrator, vs. Knick. Ice Co.

Nos.
3138—Orth vs. Sutton et al.
2928—Veitman vs. Haerstel.
3244—Barker vs. Savage et al.
3210—Gardner, Jr., vs. Serrell.
3100—Spencer vs. Moore.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3174—Bagley vs. Carson et al.
3254—Priestley vs. Sanborn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M. Non-Jury Causes only.

Nos.
118—Netter vs. Lowerre.
138—Brown vs. Hout.
141—Burke vs. Dunshee.
143—Dally vs. Melville.
147—Mosely vs. Cohen.
151—Horen vs. Wheeler, Jr.
7—Oldenborg vs. Smith.
42—Hofferleith vs. Schaefer.
72—Duffy vs. Repplier.
—Willis vs. Packer.

Nos.
66—Colyer vs. Cummings.
46—Nesteil vs. Streve.
44—Kaiser vs. Lippman.
43—Healy vs. Fagan.
38—Pollock vs. Blauvelt.
128—Finley vs. Coburn.
155—Hinckley vs. Wilson.
156—Fish vs. Porter.
165—Benner vs. Simpson.
168—Gass vs. Oldack.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 22, 1867.

5,000	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	112⅞
85,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '62 C,	110⅞
6,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '64	107
65,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	109⅞
5,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40, C.	100
4,500	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	106⅞
100,000	do	106¼
22,000	do..Third Ser.	106¼
8,000	Tenn. 6s....ex-c	68⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s. New	67¼
1,000	Virginia 6s, new	48
10,000	Virginia 6s...x-c.	54
1,000	do	54½
3,000	N. Car. 6s....New	55
3,000	Missouri 6s	98⅛
6,000	do.... 2d call	98⅛
10,000	do	98
2,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95⅜
20,000	Ohio & M. C.	24¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s' 83	93
2,000	Erie 1st M.	101¼
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st	103
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	97
2,000	Tol.&Wab.Eq.B.	69
2,000	Morris&Es.1stM.	94¾
6,000	Mor.&Essex 2d	83
100	Adams Ex	73
100	do	73½
375	do	74
400	do	74½
100	do	74¾
200	do	74½
100	do....s30	74
100	do	74¼
200	do....2d call	74
15	do	74¼
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	65½
300	do	65¾
120	American Ex	73
16	do	74
50	U. S. Express Co	75
100	do	74¾
200	do	74⅛
100	do	74¼
100	Mer. U. Ex	9
50	Union Trust...x-d	108
120	Amer. Coal	45
100	Canton Co.	44½
300	Quick. Min. Co.	28
100	do....b10	28⅛
62	West. U. Tel	42½
200	do......2d call	42¾
500	At. Mail	107
200	do	106⅝
200	do....s60	106⅝
100	Pacific Mail	142½
100	do	142½
200	do	142½
200	do	142½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	102¼
600	do	102⅜
700	do	102½
400	do....b30	102⅝
200	do....b30	102⅜
1600	Erie Railroad	60½
1000	do	60
100	do......2d call	60⅝
300	do	60¾
850	Hud. Riv. R....b15	109
1300	Reading R.	107½
200	do....s60	107⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R....x-d	108
50	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	98⅛
300	do	98⅜
300	M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅝
400	do	70⅞
700	do	70⅞
100	do....b3	71
500	do....2d call	71
400	do	71½
100	do....b30	71¼
300	Ill. Central R.	120½
100	Clev. & Pitts	78¼
200	do.....2d call.	78⅜
10	Cle.Col.&Cin.R.	99⅞
600	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
200	do....b10	35⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅜
1000	do	59⅜
100	do....b30	59⅜
400	Clev. & Tol. R.	120⅜
100	Chic. & R. I.	90⅜
100	do....b15	90½
500	do	90½
40	do	90¾
100	do......2d call	90⅝
44	Ind. & Cin.	80½
100	Tol., W. & W..b30	45¼
200	do	45¾
100	Del., L. & W. Scrip	122
100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	81
300	do	82½
200	do	83
200	H. & St. J.	50
280	H. & St. J. R. Prf.	60
54	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	12
10	Mil. & St. P. R.	57

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	44½
335	Adams' Ex. Co.	70¼
150	do	70⅜
56	Mer. U. Ex	8¾
100	West. U. Tel...x-d	42⅞
100	N. Y. Cen	102¼
100	do	102⅜
2800	Erie R	60⅝
800	do....b3	60¼
600	do	60¼
400	do....c	60⅛
800	M. S. & N. I.	70⅝
200	do....b10	70¾
1800	do	70¾
900	do	70⅞
200	do....b10	71
400	do....c	70⅞
800	do....s5	70⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109
800	Clev. & Pitts	78¼
400	do....b3	78¼
200	do....s15	78⅛
200	do....b10	78¼
100	Cleve. & Tol.	120⅞
300	Chi. R. I. & P.	90⅝
800	do	90¾
200	do....c	90⅛
900	Chi. & N. W	35⅝
800	do....b3	35⅝
200	do....b10	35⅜
600	Chic. & N.W....Pf.	59½
300	do	59⅜
200	do....b10	59½
200	do....c	59⅜
100	P., F. W. & C.	98½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

800	Canton Co	45
400	Adams Express	74½
800	do	74
500	do	74¼
800	do	74⅜
100	do....b10	74½
200	do....c	74⅛
200	do....s60	73
200	do....b15	74½
100	Wells Fargo Ex	66½
100	Pacific Mail	142½
100	do	141⅞
800	West. U. Tel	42⅞
100	do....c	42¾
200	do....b10	42⅞
300	do....b3	42⅞
50	Amer. Ex	73
200	N. Y. Cen. R....b15	102¼
100	do	102¾
100	do....c	102[illegible]
400	Harlem R....x-d	103
200	Reading R....b10	107⅝
800	do	107½
2600	Erie R	60½
200	do....s10	60⅜
300	do....b3	60½
200	do....b5	60½
600	Hudson R	109⅛
2300	M. S. & N. I.	71
300	do....c	71
600	Clev. & Pits	78¾
1200	do	78⅝
400	do	78½
300	Chic., R. I. & P.	90½
100	do....b10	90⅝
400	do	90⅝
100	do....s15	90½
100	do....c	90⅝
100	Chi. & N. W	35½
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59½
800	P., F. W. & C.	98¾
500	do....b30	98¾
300	do....b3	98¾
100	do....c	98⅝
200	do....b10	98¾

MONDAY, June 24—A. M.

There was a notable improvement in the Dry Goods trade last week, both in the domestic, commission, and importing line. There is a good business doing also in General Foreign Merchandise, the entries of which for the week were over five million of dollars. The new entries of Foreign Dry Goods continue light, and some descriptions of goods are becoming scarce, though we hear that the preparations for the fall trade are quite general, and we anticipate about as large a July importation as last year. If there is no accident to the harvest it may prove even heavier.

There is much steadiness in the rates of Interest on Money loans to Brokers and on prime Merchant paper, and the recent liquidations at Bank through the demands growing out of the Treasury sales of United States 5-20s in May and early in June, have already more than prepared the National Banks of this City and pretty generally through the Country for their Quarterly Statements to the Department at Washington, which will be rendered on Monday morning next. Money is now easy, especially from private lenders and the Trust Insurance and Coal Companies, and the Dividend disbursements in July will largely increase this supply. The Currency disbursements of the week past from the Treasury Office and the receipts by Express from the interior, have added about five millions of dollars to the Greenbacks held in Bank.

The Stock Exchange ruled steady through the week for the Public Funds of the United States, with the exception for a single day, when some of the heavy dealers were disposed to sell the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, at a concession of ¼@½ ℘ cent. On the same day the Railway Market was partially depressed, but rallied up to the best prices which had been previously made at the close of the week. There was more decision than usual in the upward course of the market on Saturday, embracing to a prominent degree the shares of the Michigan Southern Road—influenced by the recent revolution in the Cleveland and Toledo management—and the shares of the old Express Companies, which are practically a combined interest of about $25,000,000 capital at their par value. Among the Railway Companies that have announced their July Dividends, are the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Fort Wayne. The latter, after recently dividing 15 ℘ cent. additional capital at 80 ℘ cent—the other 20 ℘ cent. being made a gratuity to the Stockholders—will pay 2½ ℘ cent. in cash on the $10,000,000 original Stock on 16th of July, by way of regular quarterly dividend. The same rate will no doubt be divided on $11,500,000 in October. The stock has advanced to 98¼, and its friends on the Exchange look for par or over before the transfers close for the July Dividend on Saturday next.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,366,112, against the total entries of $6,746,943 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,085,804, against $2,397,982 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $582,390, against $1,408,286 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,102,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railrord, are 8,045 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,064.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted :

July	$26,505,226	February	$25,494,290
August	23,615,423	March	21,367,107
September	21,885,616	April	*25,361,583
October	23,398,020	May	21,475,525
November	19,907,917	June 8	4,225,685
December	19,500,081	June 15	4,995,809
January	20,852,368	June 22	5,366,112
Total since July 1			$263,949,889
Against same time last year			298,773,158
Decrease since July 1			$34,823,269

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1 by months, and since semi-officially by weeks :

July	$13,486,469	March	$20,475,226
August	12,923,510	April	17,863,596
September	11,971,223	May	13,313,545
October	14,812,833	June 5	2,437,899
November	13,984,065	June 12	3,829,587
December	17,413,537	June 19	3,055,804
January	13,448,647		
February	15,452,506		
Total since July 1			$174,477,447
Against same time last year			211,161,434
Decrease since July 1			$36,683,987
Gold, June 22, 1867			138 ℘ cent.
Gold, June 23, 1866			151⅜ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1 :

July	$5,821,459	February	2,124,161
August	1,597,851	March	$1,891,141
September	834,550	April	2,281,283
October	[illegible]	May	9,043,154
November	3,706,090	June 8	2,216,821
December	3,297,270	June 15	2,789,963
January	2,723,762	June 22	582,390
Total since July 1			$40,231,834
Against same time last year			57,296,757
Decrease since July 1			$17,064,923

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1 :

July	$5,115,843	February	$1,739,898
August	6,012,951	March	1,913,973
September	2,895,102	April	3,162,783
October	3,744,757	May	1,194,879
November	2,940,337	June 3	985,144
December	4,443,554	June 11	659,007
January	2,482,309		
Total since July 1			$37,300,597
Against same time last year			29,142,577
Increase since July 1			$8,158,020

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,687	October	218,121
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,381	January	7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June 1	270,000	June 1	34,100
June 8	1,835,000	June 8	555,000
June 15	1,958,000	June 15	402,000
June 22	2,102,000	June 22	143,400
Total	$120,791,903	Total	$54,115,710
To date, 1866	130,719,121	To date, 1866	45,886,130

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	137¼@138
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¾@110⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	109⅝@109⅞
First Series, 7-30s	106⅛@106¼
Seconds and Thirds, 7-30s	105⅞@106¼
U. S. 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s	100¼@100⅜
New-York Central	101⅝@103@101⅜@102⅞
New York and Erie	60¼@58¼@60¼
Rock Island	90⅜@89⅝@90⅝
Michigan Southern	68⅞@69½@68⅞@70⅞
Illinois Central	120@121¼
Hudson River	109@107@109
Northwestern	35¼@34⅝@35⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97¼@98⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	76⅜@75⅞@78⅜
Reading	106⅝@107⅜
Northwestern Preferred	59⅞@58⅝@59½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25¼@24¾
Mariposa Preferred	19¼@20
Cleveland and Toledo	118⅜@122¼@120⅞
Pacific Mail	139½@143@141
Western Union Telegraph	44¾ with div. @42⅞ xd.

The price of Gold was steady Saturday at 138@138⅛ ℘ cent., with rather a dull business. The Customs demand of the week amounts to $2,102,000; the Export demand to $582.390. As the Treasury Office has not been a seller, the Gold for Customs came mostly out of the Banks, whose Specie Deposits are down about $3,000,000, while their Currency Deposits increased $2,200,000, and their Greenbacks increased about $5,000,000. The Loans on Monday's statement will probably show a decrease of $2,500,000. The Foreign Exchanges for the day's steamers closed quiet on the basis of 110 for standard Bills, 60 days' sight on London. The Gold balances in the Sub-Treasury increased during the week about $2,000,000, and the currency balances decreased about $4,000,000.

The Brokers borrowed Money readily at 5@6 ℘ cent., and the market for the week closed with increased ease.

The Public Funds were steady, and the Railway market upward, and on most of the New-York and Western Roads quite buoyant. The Miscellaneous Stocks were also firm, and in demand, the old Express Companies advancing from 3 to 5 ℘ cent. on Friday's rise. Only one regular session of the Boards was held, as usual on Saturday. On the Street, at 4 o'clock, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night :

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100⅜	Northwest	35½	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½	110¾	N. West Pref	59¼	59½
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅝	109¾	Rock Island	90¼	90⅝
N. Y. Central	102⅝	102⅞	Fort Wayne	97⅞	98
Erie	59⅝	60½	Pacific Mail	141½	141
Hudson	108½	109	Quicksilver	27¾	28⅛
Reading	107⅛	107½	W. U. Telegraph	42⅞	42⅞
Mich. Southern	70¼	70⅞	Mariposa Pref.	19¾	20
Illinois Central	120⅞	121¼	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24¾
Pittsburgh	77⅝	78½	American Gold	138	138
Tenn. 6s, new	67¼	67⅛	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108⅝	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	113
500 & 1,000, '81	112¾	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	117½
5-20s, reg., 1862	107	End. coupons, 1871	116
5-20 cou., small	110⅛	5 ℘ cent., reg'd, 1874	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅞	5 ℘ cent., coup., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	10-40 reg.	100
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107	10-40 coup., small	99¾
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	105⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	100
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	109⅝	7 3-10 1st series	106¼
O'gn W. L. 1881	108½	7 3-10 2d series	106¼
O'gn ½ year, 1881	107½	7 3-10 3d series	106¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	100	Ind. 2½ ℘ c. War loan	92
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War l'n	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	99½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	65
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n	88
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	68⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 6s. new bds	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 5 ℘ c., n. bds.	62
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Virginia Coupon 5s	69
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	Virginia ex c.	48
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100	Virginia new bonds	50
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	Georgia 7s new bonds	84½
Illinois Canal bds., 60	101¼	North Carolina 6s	64
Illinois C. reg, 1860	101¼	North Carolina ex c.	54
Illinois 6s, cou., '79aft'62	101⅜	North Carolina n. bds.	54½
Illinois 6s cou., '79aft'65	101⅜	Missouri 6s	98
Illinois 6s cou. '79aft'70	101⅜	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81
Illinois 6s cou. 1877	101⅜	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98
Illinois 6s cou., 1879	101⅜	California 7s	122
Illinois War loan	101⅜	Connecticut 6s	100
Ind. 5 ℘ c. War loan	92		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	113	Irving	106¾
America	142	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	140	Shoe and Leather	112½
Seventh Ward	110	Corn Exchange	122
State of New-York	111	Continental	107
Commerce	119	St. Nicholas	106
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	113	New-York County	145
Ocean	104	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
American Exchange	115½	Park	145
Bank of the Repub.	116	Central National	114
Bank of North Am'a	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	70½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	103	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	100⅜	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Pitts..Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	105	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96¼
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	109⅞	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	97	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	113	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	84¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	76	Chic. & R. I. cons'l. iss	90½

The July half-yearly Bank Dividends thus far announced are as follows :

	Rate.		Rate.
New-York	5	Tenth	5
Merchants'	6	Eighth	4
Mechanics'	5	North River	5
Merchants' Exchange	5	Manufacturers'	5
Hanover	5	Market	5
Shoe and Leather	5	Park	7
Metropolitan	6	Fifth	5
Butchers'	5	Importers'	5
People's	5	Broadway	12
Citizens'	5	Irving	4
America	5	Marine	6
Central	5	Atlantic	6
Tradesmen's	7	Chatham	8
Fourth	5	North America	5
Continental	5	East River	5

The quarterly Dividend of 2½ ℘ cent. on the Fort Wayne Road has been announced for the 16th of July. Transfers to close on the 29th inst.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $233,000 ; Gold Notes, $339,000; total receipts, $3,053,796 79; total payments, $2,394,935 62; balance, $132,129,745 15.

We understand that a loan upon Greenbacks—no doubt drawn out of the Banks to weaken their legal-tender strength on the eve of the July Quarterly Statement—was thrown out of the Office of one of the down-town Moneyed institutions, on Saturday, by order of the Directors, and a resolution adopted forbidding all such irregular transactions hereafter. Loans upon Certified Bank Checks are known to be equally improper, if indeed they are not wholly vitiated by usury.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

CIRCULAR OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND REPORT OF TRUSTEES. PUBLISHED ENTIRE, INSTEAD OF A FEW DISJOINTED EXTRACTS.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 10, 1867.

To the Stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company:

The policy heretofore pursued by your Executive Committee is well known. Disappointed often in their just expectations as to the continuance of the present struggle, they have never remitted their efforts nor doubted of success. Although themselves more encouraged than ever heretofore with the present business and future prospects of the Company, and entirely harmonious as to the course to be pursued, they preferred to take no action without first submitting its wisdom to the decision of the Board of Trustees. They therefore convened at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th inst., a full meeting of the Trustees, and submitted to them every fact connected with the Company. The report of the Trustees is herewith submitted. It has received the unanimous concurrence of the Executive Committee. We frankly confess that success was probable without a further call, but it would have necessitated the diminution of the cash reserve in the treasury below the amount required by the letter and spirit of the articles of association. To do this was believed by the Trustees to violate the trust reposed by the stockholders in the Executive Committee, which we, in common with them, believe should be kept inviolate. The measure of our exertions has been determined rather by the desperation of the old companies than by our own wisdom. We have proposed, and now propose, to meet that desperation by corresponding efforts. The endurance of the Merchants' Union will prove amply sufficient for the diminishing resources of the old monopolies. Success equal to our utmost expectations is believed to be not only possible, but already assured. That assurance, however, presupposes unity of purpose and of action between the Executive Committee, the Trustees and the Stockholders. Harmonizing entirely with the views entertained by the Trustees and acting in the letter and spirit of the report herewith submitted by them, we have not hesitated for the purposes therein indicated to make a further call upon the stockholders. We accordingly transmit in connection with the report of all the Trustees the formal call herewith inclosed.

It is gratifying and cheering evidence of the public confidence in the *Merchants' Union*, that the receipts of the Company have gradually and steadily increased from the day it opened its lines, and for the month of May just passed exhibit larger earnings than were ever reported by either of the old companies during any of the most successful months, when enjoying the receipts of an uninterrupted monopoly and an unrestrained tariff. The official reports of the United States Revenue officers, as published, show that the receipts of one of these once formidable monopolies were reduced from $806,892, reported for the months of January, February and March, 1866, to $402,692, reported for the same months in 1867, after the Merchants' Union had commenced business, *which latter sum varies but about $9,000 from the earnings of this Company for the single month of May, just passed.*

In this connection, we deem it well to say to our stockholders, that by collusion of certain stock-jobbers in New-York, in the interest of the old companies, a few shares of the Merchants' Union have been from time to time thrown upon the market, and sold at nominal figures, in order to procure disparaging quotations, and to create unfavorable and erroneous impressions as to its value. Nevertheless, the facts indicated in the receipts of the various companies above alluded to show conclusively that the stock of this Company is intrinsically worth far more than that of the old companies.

The already widely extended lines of this Company are working rapidly and with commendable system, penetrating nearly all the accessible and prominent sections of the country. It is the intention of the Executive Committee to complete, at an early day, projected lines, and thus reach and accommodate, as far as possible, all our stockholders, and affording express facilities at reasonable rates. Our efforts in this direction were recognized and appreciated by the Trustees of the Company, who, after careful investigation of its affairs at their recent meeting above referred to, expressed their confidence and tendered their support in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, have carefully examined the reports of the different members of the Executive Committee, and the books and papers of the Company, together with the general administration of the affairs of the Company by the Executive Board, and we fully indorse their administration as able, wise and prudent, and we take great pleasure in tendering to the officers and Executive Committee our thanks for their vigilance and success in directing the business of the Company.

"*Resolved*, That we, the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, solemnly pledge our honor as business men to the friends and stockholders of the Company that we will stand by its fortunes and relax no energies to promote its interests and success."

In conclusion we would call the attention of our Stockholders to the "People's Dispatch," organized and operated by the Merchant's Union Express Company and owned by its stockholders, every share in this Company representing a proportionate interest in the "*Dispatch*" and its earnings. It is believed this will prove largely remunerative, and at the same time relieve our friends and stockholders from the necessity of patronizing dispatch lines owned and operated by those opposed to them and us in interest; and we bespeak for this new branch of our business the hearty coöperation of our stockholders and the business public generally.

ELMORE P. ROSS, WM. H. SEWARD, JR.,
E. G. STORKE, J. N. KNAPP,
WM. C. BEARDSLEY, JOHN A. GREEN, JR.,
CLINTON T. BACKUS, H. W. SLOCUM,
Executive Committee.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7, 1867.

To the Stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company:

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company now being held at Cleveland, Ohio, a thorough and detailed examination has been had of the business, financial condition and future prospects of the Company. While the observation of each stockholder is, as a rule, confined to operations within his more immediate vicinity, we have endeavored to acquire a comprehensive view of the whole field of operations for the benefit of all. We know that the theory upon which our Company is organized, to wit, that of basing the stock upon the business interests of the country, is the only one upon which a successful opposition can be made against the past and present combination of the old express companies. The timidity of capital would never win the victory; the energy of the business public, seeking and determined upon transportation at fair business rates, can and will succeed. The Merchants' Union was organized upon a popular conviction to meet an imperative public necessity; and the vigorous struggle of the past eight months has demonstrated this fact in the firm adherence of the stockholders and the public generally to the support of the Company, and we believe our ranks stronger, our financial condition more promising, and success more certain than at the commencement of the contest.

Until the present time the management of the Company has been under the entire control of the Executive Committee. Scattered as the Trustees are, through nearly every State where the business of the Company is transacted, joint action upon the details of organization has been impracticable. The principal support that could be rendered by us was the moral support of an energetic coöperation in whatever, in our various localities, seemed to promise the greatest efficiency toward the accomplishment of our common purpose. We desire now to go further. The Executive Committee have submitted to us for examination their books and business, receipts and expenditures, losses and earnings. We propose to share with them the responsibility of advising the action dictated by the facts and figures presented. These have strengthened our faith in success. The struggle for a continuance of the preëxisting monopoly of business has been more desperate, more protracted, more expensive than we had anticipated.

Upon the other hand our organization has been correspondingly extended and perfected, has become more thoroughly systematized, and its business has acquired greater growth. We have examined, also, the system of retrenchment heretofore and now pursued by the Executive Committee, extending to the smallest item of expenditure and business throughout the length of our lines, and into the efficiency which has been attained and is constantly being effected in the transaction of business, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing the Merchants' Union Express Company, as it stands to-day, one of the most efficient and best organized business institutions of the country. The Company will never fail because of its own inefficiency or want of complete adaptation to the purpose designed. The sneers which attended the inception of our enterprise, based upon the assumption that the long experience and peculiar business capacity of our opponents placed them beyond the pale of competition, have vanished before the dry fact of the experiment which has been made. We repeat that the Merchants' Union Express Company exists to-day complete in its organization, thoroughly equipped, well officered, prompt in its business; worthy of support, patronage and confidence. Failure, then, can never be imputed to the Company as a company. Were failure possible it would be because its stockholders failed to realize the extent of the victory already gained and lacked the persistence necessary for so great a work, and because the theory, upon which the Company has been organized and operated, that the business of the country would sustain a fair and just competition waged in its own interest, is false.

The Company has not made money. It could not make money against four established monopolies, covering all the railroad lines of the United States, and combined as one in a common purpose that the Express business of the country should, in the aggregate, be done at a loss rather than that the principle should be admitted that such business was open to competition. We have at least the satisfaction that their squandered dividends and nearly exhausted resources have inured to the benefit of the business public, while in the constantly increasing business of our own Company, we have the fullest assurance that it will soon be self-sustaining, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts of our opponents. It is in view of these facts that we have unanimously concurred in advising the Executive Committee to make a call upon the capital stock of the Company. We are not satisfied that the Company shall seem strong; we insist that it shall be strong. No actual indebtedness exists or has been allowed at any time to exist. The Executive Committee have adhered at all times to the letter and the spirit of the articles of association, that the treasury should be secure not only against any possible losses by the accidents of business, but against all the contingent indebtedness arising from prospective service of railroad companies, rents unaccrued, &c.

It is for the interest of every stockholder that this policy shall be adhered to. To provide against every possible contingency of this kind, as well as to meet any necessary requirements for the purpose of placing on foot the "People's Dispatch," now organized under the proprietorship of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and which will commence operations on the 18th inst., we have advised a call of ten per cent. upon the capital stock. It has been designed for months past to add to the facilities furnished for express freights a dispatch line which would accommodate fully the heavy freights of our numerous patrons which have been heretofore necessarily diverted to the other dispatch lines, thus indirectly contributing to the business of the old companies at remunerative prices for heavy freights. Arrangements are now perfected for the establishment of a dispatch line, making quicker communication between Boston and New-York, and all the principal cities of the West, than has ever heretofore been accomplished, and placing it within the power of the Merchants' Union Express Company to accommodate the entire business of the stockholders and patrons of the Company. We prefer to overstep the bounds heretofore fixed by the Executive Committee as the probable limit of its calls, (and any excess of which will doubtless disappoint some of the holders of our stock,) rather than that the least peril shall accrue to the enterprise from any weakness of the treasury, or that the benefits of the "People's Dispatch" shall fail to be realized by our merchants and manufacturers at the earliest possible period. We believe we represent the general sentiment of the Company in advising the Executive Committee to remit no effort in vigorously carrying forward the work committed to it, and to allow no timidity to prevent it from at all times reposing in the stockholders the same measure of fidelity to the enterprise which it claims should be accorded to itself. Standing as the Trustees do between the two, with none of the responsibilities of the Executive Committee, and with all the liabilities of the stockholders, and sympathizing with the earnest efforts of both for success, we feel that we can, with the same fidelity with which we pledge to the stockholders the faithful execution by the Executive Committee of the trust reposed in it, pledge to the Executive Committee in return the firm and persistent adherence of the stockholders. There is to be no failure in this enterprise. While all believed that a less proportion of the subscribed capital would be necessary to place the Company upon a successful footing, we have based our action upon the protracted struggle of the past, and with a view to counteract any possible continuance of the contest which the desperation and resources of the combined monopolies may permit, in the full determination that the enterprise shall, under no circumstances, be abandoned nor the field again surrendered to a remorseless monopoly. In the struggle we shall possibly in some instances part company with the weak and the timid, but we shall ally to ourselves the strong and the resolute, and of the result we have no ground to fear.

We appeal therefore,

First. To our stockholders, by the fact that an energetic persistence in their present efforts constitutes the only guarantee of success.

Second. To the general public, by the fact that as partakers with the stockholders in all the benefits derived from our organization, and which has already saved to them millions of dollars in the cost of transportation, they should contribute to its prosperity at least their influence and business.

In full knowledge, therefore, of the financial condition of the Company, and of the fact that it is, in its thorough organization and completeness, and increasing business, fully meeting our expectations, and in the full belief that the best anticipations of all its friends are ultimately to be realized, we have unhesitatingly and unanimously advised a further call of 10 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in two installments of 5 per cent. each, payable respectively on the 25th day of June inst., and the [illegible]d day of September next.

Friends and enemies alike realize the importance of our present action. Indecision is weakness, confidence is strength and victory.

L. C. HOPKINS, Cincinnati, W. E. SCHMERTZ, Pittsburg,
BARTON ABLE, St. Louis, CLINTON BRIGGS, Chicago,
JOHN NAZRO, Milwaukee, C. B. FARWELL, Chicago,
S. D. MCMILLAN, Cleveland, M. I. MILLS, Detroit,
A. BRINKERHOFF, N. Y., T. M. POMEROY, Auburn,
J. TRUMBULL SMITH, New-York.

The undersigned Trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company, having been unavoidably absent from the meeting above referred to, but having read the above report, and having been advised of the facts upon which the same was based, most cordially concur therein.

HENRY LEWIS, Phila. JOHN HOW, St. Louis, Mo.
S. A. CALDWELL, Phila. GEO. T. STEDMAN, Cinn.
W. A. BUDD, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 22, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 974 bbls. Flour, 6 bbls. Corn Meal, 26,593 bushels Corn, 11,125 bushels Oats, 306 pkgs. Lard, 100 pkgs. Cut Meats, 658 bbls. Petroleum and 243 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $8 75 for Pots and $13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 152 bbls.

COFFEE—Desirable lots have been held firmly, and have been in demand. Other kinds have been quiet and depressed. We quote: Java at 24[illegible]@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Business has been very dull to-day. The demand has been unusually limited, though buyers have had any existing advantage. There was little if any call for round lots. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ℘ lb., on sales and resales of 1,150 bales, against receipts of 694 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,648
Receipts last week	5,314
Receipts preceding week	12,351
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	364,983
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	595,534
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,109
Exports since Jan. 1	299,650
Exports since Sept. 1	418,123
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	92,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,803,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,413,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	250,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A decidedly more active business has been transacted in State and Western Flour to-day, and prices of fresh ground and desirable lots of old have advanced 20c.@35c. ℘ bbl., closing quite buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,850 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85 @$8 45; common to good Extra State at $8 75@$9 70; good to choice do. do. at $9 75@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 10@$11 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 85	@$8 45
Extra State	8 75	@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 10	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 25	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@16 75

Southern Flour is in more demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 750 bbls., at $9 30@$11 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 10@$15 25 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at $10 50@$13 75 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in more request, at from $6 10@$8 60 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 3,250 bbls. and sacks, at $11 10@$13 25 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, partly on speculative account, and has advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bushel. The main call has been for desirable lots of Spring. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring on private terms; common to choice do. at $2 00@$2 20, the latter an extreme rate for part of a load ; and White California at $2 60@$2 65 ℘ bushel. Corn has advanced 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel, on a light supply, and moderately active inquiry, the market, however, closing tamely and in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 11 for common to very handsome new Mixed Western, the latter rate for a small lot, closing at $1 11@$1 12 for prime; $1 14 for old and new Mixed Western; 95c.@$1 08 for unsound, and $1 07@$1 12 for new and old White and Yellow Western and Southern ℘ bushel. Rye is in limited demand and very heavy at $1 15@$1 23 for Western, and $1 40 for State, ℘ bushel. Sales 13,000 bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 50@$1 60 ℘ bushel. Oats are in request and decidedly firmer. We quote: New Western at from 78c.@89c. for the whole range; State at 90c.@91c.; Canada at 81½c. ℘ bushel; sales 67,000 bushels. 4,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold at $1 15 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been freely offered and has been in moderate demand at $1@$1 12½ for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 35@$1 60 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 90c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been only 5,389 hides; sales 5,100 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 15,400 Buenos Ayres, 23 @27 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, usual selection; 700 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 14 lbs., private terms; 21,500 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 22@23 lbs., part 20½c., gold, usual selection; 7,500 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 1,700 Dry California, 22 lbs., 26½c., currency, usual selection; 4,300 Dry California, to arrive, 23 lbs., private terms; 5,700 Dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., private terms; 2,700 Dry Vera Cruz, 19@20 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 4,800 Dry Texas, 19@24 lbs., 18½@19c., currency, as they run; 1,300 Dry New-Orleans, 20 lbs., 20c.@21c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 60 lbs., private terms; 800 Wet Salted Rio Grande Horse, 28 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Texas, to arrive, 60 lbs., private terms; 2,500 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 110,500 (same time last year 341,300—year before, 367,300,) and 110 bales. The stock consists of 106,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 1,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 2,500 Dry Mexican; 10,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 110 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Are quiet but steady, including New at 30c. @35c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been active and buoyant, the sales this week exceeding the receipts, especially of Hemlock tanned, which is firmer. The week's receipts have been 64,000 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29½c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights 19c.@21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS—Have been quiet since our last at essentially unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 39c.@56c.; English Island, 55c.@57c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 12½; Resin at $3 50@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand as a rule, including Crude Whale at 70c.@72c; Bleached Whale, 80c. @85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 65 @$2 70; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Crude; 8½c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 36c.@37c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull to-day, at slightly improved prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 95@$21 for new Western Mess, closing at $21, regular way; $20@$20 25 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 25 for Prime, and $20 75@$21 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and in demand at 8½c.@9½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c. @13½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales 260 pkgs. Bacon is in light supply and moderate request at firmer prices, closing at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11½c. for Long Clear, 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Rib, 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb.; sales 370 boxes. Lard is in limited demand at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 880 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12⅞c.@13c. ℘ lb. Beef has been quite sparingly offered and has been quoted very firm, but has been inactive, at $15@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $23@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are quiet at $38 50@$41 ℘ bbl.; sales 154 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in less request at 7c.@15¾c. ℘ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb	.14	@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	.14	@15¾
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	.10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	.7	@9

SKINS—Have been quiet and are rather depressed in price. We quote Deer thus: Honduras at 57½c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello 45c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., in gold, ℘ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 42½c.; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.; Payta, 31c.@33c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 47½c.@50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c., currency; Madras, 40c. each.

SUGARS—Continue firm and in good request ; sales since our last 1,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@13⅛c., and 870 boxes Havana, part at 10¾c.@12¼c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in active request from 13½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 58,000 lbs. at 11½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 57,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@9¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand and buoyant. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls. at 35c.@37c. for Western, and 40c. for choice State, in bond, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day, owing, in part, to the advanced prices claimed for produce, especially Breadstuffs, thus preventing the execution of foreign orders; and in part to the scarcity of desirable room, and the firmness of ship owners. There were 535 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Flour, by steamer at 3s. ℘ bbl., 50 tierces Lard at 15s. per ton. For London, 90 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@30s. For Bristol, a vessel with Oil Cake at 20s. per ton. For Bremen, 100 cases Tobacco at 8s. For Rotterdam, 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

NEWSPAPERS.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

Latest official decision on Income, Stamp, Manufactures, and other U. S. taxes, in the INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD AND CUSTOMS' JOURNAL, (The official paper,) Published every Saturday by P. V. R. VAN WYCK, No. 95 Liberty-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.

One Sorrell, 16 hands.
One Bay, 16½ hands.
One Gray, 16 hands.
One Gray, 15 hands.
One Bay mare, 15½ hands.
One Chestnut mare, 15¾ hands.

The above horses have been taken in exchange for carriages, and will be sold at much less than their value; a fair trial will be given. Apply at No 12 Nevins-st., Brooklyn; or to CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PARK PHAETONS; also two coupes; but little used. Apply at No. 5 East 39th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXisting between SAMUEL HAYS and LEOPOLD WEIL, under the firm of HAYS & WEIL, has to-day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. LEOPOLD WEIL only is authorized to collect the assets of the late firm. SAMUEL HAYS. NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867. LEOPOLD WEIL.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JAMES G. KING'S SONS was dissolved on the 11th June, 1867, by the death of JAMES GORE KING. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the same firm name by the surviving partners. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF WORSTED AND DELAINE MACHINERY.—Comber, preparers, spinning frames, twisters, reels, winders, cards and jacks, shafting, belting, steam and gas-pipes, water-pipes, pumps and boilers, dyehouse and fixtures complete. Sale on the premises, at Passaic, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 1 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—FULL VALUE paid in cash for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, laces, camel hair shawls, &c., or money loaned on the same. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. J. S. COHEN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

$5 75.—COAL SUPPLIED, FIRST QUALITY, per ton. Flour, $10 per barrel, extra. GROCERIES supplied at wholesale cost prices. PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, Office No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 5. Consumers save all retailers' profits. Come and see, or send for prospectus, and save money. Every family should join this Association immediately.

SECOND-HAND FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Can be seen any day from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., corner Myrtle-av. and Hampden-st., Brooklyn. Any person wishing to communicate by writing can address P. HUGHES, at the above place.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot. No. 72 Murray-st. New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWENTY GOOD cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, competent nurses and seamstresses, first-class dressmakers and operators, ladies' maids to travel who understand hair dressing; also, kitchen, cleaning and pantry girls, and smart girls for general housework in private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts. Employers in city and country please notice they can be supplied with the above-mentioned help of all nations and professions, fully competent and with good references, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., where no pains are spared to secure the best help.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as ladies' maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations, one an excellent cook; will assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid; will assist in the washing and ironing, &c.; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR AND seamstress, or as maid to an elderly lady, and seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine and family sewing; has a first-class City reference; prefers going to the country. Address, for two days, C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., east side, situations for a large number of good servants; City and country; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, &c.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE a situation for a young girl; is a good waitress and chambermaid, and would assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employers', No. 214 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 17th-st., where she has lived over two years, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, pastry, and desserts; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl as cook or general servant; will be found a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; meats, pastry, &c.; has best of reference from last employers; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting and all kinds of finery; no objection to a short distance in the country; the best of city reference. Call at No. 21 West 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation in the City or country as nursery governess and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av., or address NURSE.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to do housework in the city or country, to be accompanied by her little daughter aged 8 years; will work for low wages. Call or address WIDOW, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FIRST-CLASS cook, who would assist with the coarse washing, a situation in a private family; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 208 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN ENGlish Protestant chambermaid and waitress, a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MEAT AND PAStry cook, a situation in a Summer-house or hotel; can take place of laundress. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a Protestant, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork; has no objection to the country. Call at 200 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A first-class laundress, who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED.—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; she makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 35th st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; she can dress hair and use a sewing-machine. Apply at her present employer's, No. 28 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation to take care of a house, either furnished or unfurnished, for the season; good references given. Address Station F, Mrs. O'DONNELL, for one week.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take in washing and ironing at her own residence, No. 101 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXperience desires the position of visiting governess or housekeeper with a lady or family traveling or at home; possesses highest testimonials. Call or address J. M., No. 23 Washington-place.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and gardener; has long experience; is trustworthy, sober, industrious; five years in last place; country preferred; well recommended. Address CHARLES WILLIAMS, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man; is not particular what he does, that is honorable; can furnish best City reference and security; is familiar with hotel business and understands book-keeping. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,076 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young single sober steady man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address M. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who is a thorough horseman of long experience; the best of City reference from last and former employer. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., at the saddlery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best City and country reference, and willing to make himself useful. Address E. D., No. 41 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Swiss man as coachman; is willing to assist the gardener and to make himself useful around the house; good references from his last employer. Apply at No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has good references from his present employer, who has sold his establishment. Call at No. 5 East 39th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY TWENTY GOOD cooks, washers and ironers, with good references; also, smart chambermaids and waitresses, laundresses, competent nurses and seamstresses; also, first-class dressmakers and operators, ladies' maids to travel, who understand hair dressing; kitchen, pantry and cleaning girl, and smart girls for general housework, for good situations, and highest wages in City and country; private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts. Girls please notice they can be supplied at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT INcumbrance; the man as gardener, and wife as cook and dairymaid; none need apply without good recommendations; German preferred. Apply at No. 96 Warren-st., Irving Savings Institution, from 10 to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A FEW MILES IN the country, to take charge of a horse and make himself generally useful; must be a good, careful driver, and bring the best of reference. Address F. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office. Intelligence offices need not answer.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; ONE capable of taking the entire care of an infant. Apply, with good City references, for two days, at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO HONEST girls for general housework; references required. Apply to-day or to-morrow, at No. 27 Bond-st.

AT THE GREAT AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT Association, No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., wanted for City and country, good many women, girls for general housework. No charge until suited.

GARDENER WANTED—TO TAKE GENEral charge of a gentleman's place in Brooklyn; German (single) desired; no hot-houses; two cows; vegetables, fruits and flowers; must be capable, sober, faithful and industrious. Address S. F. E., Box No. 3,748, New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—AT A GREAT sacrifice, at Morris Plains, New-Jersey. It has one fifty-four-inch Fourdrinier machine; two engines, capacity 350 lbs. each; water-wheels, mill-dam, &c., all in good condition; eighteen feet head of water; eight acres; dwelling, with eleven rooms; stable and garden; a beautiful and healthy location, and can be bought at half its value. Address S. B. BRUSH, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOTEL KEEPER.—A well established hotel of 100 rooms to let, and furniture, stock, &c., for sale; price $25,000—$10,000 cash, balance on time to suit. Rent $4.400 per annum. This is no humbug, but a fortune to a man that can keep a hotel. Apply to F. P. PERKINS, No. 727 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAPER AND GOLD BORDER manufactory. Inquire at No. 208 Seventh-st. FRED. HANS.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN, A CERTIFIcate for 56 shares of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's stock, standing in my name. The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said certificate, as the Company has been notified against transferring the same. N. B. PALMER.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, IN THE GROUNDS of the Convent at Manhattanville, a small DOG, with a leather collar; evidently a family pet. The owner can recover the animal by calling at No. 332 West 32d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters.
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLIVER TWIST. Miss Lucille Western as Nancy Sykes.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA. Characters by Miss Kate Fisher and the entire company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. Concluding with the performances of the world-renowned ARAB COMPANY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, SEA OF ICE; or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, ROB ROY; or, AULD LANG SYNE.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to yesterday by Atlantic Telegraph, and to the 13th inst. by steamship at this port.

It is now stated that the Sultan has acceded to the request of the Great Powers for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the alleged cruelties of the Turkish troops in Candia.

Accounts from Croatia state that the people of that Province are greatly opposed to a union with Hungary.

The Czar ALEXANDER has returned to St. Petersburgh.

GENERAL.

Our Panama correspondent, in a letter dated 14th inst., states that the State of Panama had not formally entered upon the war against MOSQUERA, although the Governor was actively preparing to do so. The war-tax levied by OLARTE upon foreigners and others, was still a matter of much public discussion, although the merchants had suggested a sort of compromise for the time being, which had been accepted by him. Our correspondent furnishes the correspondence between the President on the one side and the Consuls and the commanders of the foreign war-vessels on the other, in which the former explains his reasons for imposing the tax, and justifies himself in so doing; and the latter reply that as he gives them no hope that he will alter his determination in the matter, they can only leave the law to take its course, presuming that he was ready to assume the responsibility. The reports concerning difficulties surrounding MOSQUERA were believed to be exaggerated, although several of the States had decided against him. The steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, now called the *Rayo*, was still a matter of dispute, the difficulty not having been settled.

Our Panama correspondent gives us advices from Valparaiso and Santiago to the 18th ult., and from Lima and Callao to the 28th. President PRADO, of Peru, had not yet obtained a Cabinet, and in the critical state of public affairs he had requested of the Congress authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, a request which it was thought would be granted. The news from Chili is unimportant. The combined Chilian and Peruvian fleet remained inactive, and the war against Spain was regarded as practically at an end. The report of the death of L. P. PREVOST, United States Consul at Guayaquil, is confirmed.

The President and party yesterday morning visited the Massachusetts Schoolship, at Boston, in company with a committee of the city authorities. Religious services were held on board the vessel, and addresses were made by Hon. N. P. BANKS, Judge RUSSELL, Father TAYLOR and others. Secretary SEWARD subsequently visited the town of Quincy, in company with members of the family of Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Our Havana correspondent gives us the full particulars of the seizure of Gen. SANTA ANNA, at Sisal, the first account of which appeared in the columns of the TIMES. The course of Commander ROWE has created great excitement in Vera Cruz, where it is regarded as an indication that the United States intend to interfere in Mexican affairs.

LOCAL.

Saturday was the third and concluding day of the Jerome Park races. The day was fine, the attendance large, and the racing unequaled in quality. The hurdle race was won by *Blackbird*, beating *Zigzag* by a neck, after a splendid race, *Citadel* and *General Williams* running a dead heat for the third place. Time, 3:29½. Mr. SANFORD's *Earring* won the Jockey Club Handicap, beating *Climax*, (second,) *Gilroy*, (third,) *Onward*, *Luther*, *Hampton Court*, *Enchantress* and *Maid of Honor*. Time, 3:11. *Morrissey* won the Consolation Handicap, beating *James A. Conelly*, the Vandal colt, (second,) *Rivoli* and *Dazzle*. Time, 3:41. The selling purse was won by Mr. JEROME's *Redwing*, beating *Ripley*, (second,) and *Annie Workman*. Time, 2:17¼.

Registrar HARRIS' mortuary record for the week ending Saturday, shows 334 deaths in this City, including the number who died in the public institutions. These figures show a decrease of 39 as compared with those of the previous week, and 100 as compared with the returns of the corresponding week of last year. It is worthy of note that last week's mortality returns are lower than those of any week for several years past.

Seventeen New-York butchers have commenced suits against the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the purpose of restraining the latter from taking measures to remove their slaughter-houses above Fortieth-street. The test case, that of SUSMAN SHUSTER, who keeps his slaughter-house in Stanton-street, was argued in the General Term, Supreme Court, Saturday, before a full Bench, and decision reserved.

The Workingmen's Eight-Hour Convention met Saturday evening at No. 267 Bowery—Mr. JOHN ENNIS, President, in the chair. The delegates presented their instructions from the various trades represented by them, all of them expressing sympathy with the law, but many of them deeming its early enforcement inexpedient.

The General Term of the Common Pleas has decided that a steamboat company are liable for property stolen from the stateroom of a passenger, the latter having the key in his possession at the time of the theft.

The announcement that a fight was to take place yesterday, on the Jersey shore, caused a number of sporting-men who left the City on Saturday night, to congregate at Bull's Ferry at dawn. After passing some hours, however, the assemblage dispersed, the principals failing to put in an appearance.

A meeting on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance took place yesterday in the Dutch Reformed Church in Fifth-avenue. Addresses were made by Mr. GEO. L. STUART, Rev. Dr. SHAEF, Rev. Dr. HALL, of Dublin, Dr. DURYEA, and others.

The Prussian brig *Courier* collided on Saturday with the Brooklyn ferry-boat *Nebraska*. Her bowsprit struck the gentlemen's cabin and carried away some of the woodwork.

Three men were suffocated to death by the gases in a well in Williamsburgh, into which they descended on Saturday. A fourth, who went down to their rescue, narrowly escaped the same fate.

The steamship *Relief*, while lying off Red Hook Point, in the East River, caught fire Saturday. The flames were extinguished by the aid of the Harbor Police.

The annual meeting of the North Brooklyn Bible Society took place last evening in the Ross-street Presbyterian Church. Addresses were made by Mr. POMEROY and Rev. W. F. BAIRD.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was more active on Saturday, especially in Produce, Prices of Flour, Grain and Pork were much higher. Sugars were very firm. Cotton was heavy. Freights were dull, with 535 vessels of all classes in port.

Congress and Reconstruction—The Work of the Special Session.

The Chicago *Tribune*, like its namesake of this City, has unreservedly acknowledged the progress made toward reconstruction at the South, and the disposition evinced by the Southern people to comply with all the requirements of the law. It has from time to time published, as from its special correspondents and friends, ample evidence upon both these points; and it has used them in opposition to the demands of the extreme faction for confiscation and other penalties antecedent to the restoration of the excluded States. Nevertheless, our Chicago cotemporary permits the anger excited by the President's adoption of the Attorney-General's conclusions to override its previously expressed views, and to make the reassembling of Congress a pretext for entering upon new and in the meantime unnecessary work. Its tone and aims may be gathered from a couple of paragraphs which we take from an article on the subject.

> "Since an extra session has been rendered necessary by the attempt of the President to reinvigorate his pocket Governments in the rebel States, we are of the opinion that the very first act of Congress should be to abolish those bogus Governments altogether. To be sure, Congress has already declared them to be 'illegal;' but that does not avail against the obstinate determination of the Administration to nullify the law; for we find it solemnly declared by the Attorney-General that these so-called Governments, which Congress has declared illegal, are actually legal, and that the civil officers whom Congress intended to be entirely subordinate to the military arm, are superior to it; that the military commanders and forces in the South are, in fact, only auxiliary to the civil power, and that JOHN T. MONROE has a right to command Gen. SHERIDAN, and Gen. SHERIDAN has no right to interfere with JOHN T. MONROE.
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> To abolish these Governments is the undoubted right of Congress. If ANDREW JOHNSON shall attempt to resist or nullify such an act, through the legal quibbles and sophistry of STANBERY, or otherwise, then it will be the bounden duty of Congress to impeach him and remove him from office for that offence. Nor will Congress hesitate to pursue such a course, nor will the people fail fully to sustain them in it. The very suspicion that the President intends to interfere with reconstruction has already aroused a feeling in the country intensely hostile to him. Let him once meddle with reconstruction in clear violation of law, and the unanimous cry of the people will be, 'Off with his official head!'"

We have quoted enough to show the tendency of a proceeding which doubtless originated in the President's desire to befriend the South. Now, as from the first, his attempts to thwart the intentions of Congress, and so to lighten the disabilities it has imposed, only add to the difficulties of the position and intensify the bitterness of the contest to which he is a party. This further experience was not needed to exemplify the cruelty to the Southern people of those who in their name wage indiscriminating war upon the policy of the dominant party.

In judging of the work called for at the hands of Congress, it is desirable to note correctly the facts which form the ground of accusation against the President up to the present time. The Executive's action has been confined to the Attorney-General's opinion in regard to the business of registration and the definition of the classes disfranchised. The circular of instructions issued from the War Department relates exclusively to this branch of the subject. The opinion of the law officer as to the relative authority of the local civil power and the military commander, and the action of the latter in respect of removals and appointments, has not yet been adopted by the Executive. There is a probability, after all, that the determination on which the Chicago journalist bases his argument may not be pronounced. It is but a possibility, we fear, since all the information received from Washington indicates that the District Commanders will be notified that the removing and appointing power is not vested in them, whether the particular instances in which it has been exercised be acted upon or not.

Let it not be forgotten, however, that though the President nullifies the spirit of the law, and, to a certain extent, frustrates the intent of Congress, he does it in obedience to the interpretation furnished by the Attorney-General. This interpretation was not obligatory on him, nor will it excuse him in the judgment of the Republican Party. But he assumes it to be a legal rendering of the Reconstruction Law, and acts upon it on the plea that he is bound by his oath of office to administer the law as he understands it.

There is no necessity for going behind the plea of the President, and challenging its honesty. Until the publication of the Attorney-General's opinions, the feeling had been universal that the President's administration of the law was marked by good faith. Certainly he neither obtruded his views upon the military commanders, nor impeded the operation of their plans. Their discretionary authority has been unlimited, and their exercise of it has suffered no hindrance from him. If he interferes now, it is because he is advised that they have misconstrued the law. The advice proceeds on merely technical reasoning, and on hypotheses which are not seldom absurd. But it implies no resistance to the law; only an unfortunate—perhaps an obstinate—misunderstanding of the letter arising from a disregard of the spirit in which Congress legislated.

Evidently, then, all the requirements of the case will be met by a declaratory enactment, setting forth the will of Congress both as to disfranchisement and the power of the Generals, in terms so plain and emphatic that Mr. STANBERY may no longer find room for doubt, nor the President for interference. Mr. STANBERY interprets the scope of the disfranchising clauses and the duties of the registers more loosely than Congress intended. He overlooks the manifest denial of legitimacy to the civil governments of the South, their reduction to a provisional *status*, and the temporary supremacy of the soldier, and professes to discover in the law evidence that the latter is not invested with powers which POPE, SHERIDAN, and SICKLES have exercised. Well, there is no insuperable difficulty in either case. No new ground is touched, that it should be incumbent on Congress to raise fresh issues, or to legislate more specifically in reference to the existing Southern Governments. Only let the purpose of the law be made so manifest that neither the President nor the Attorney-General can any further misunderstand it. The work of reconstruction will then go forward—as it has thus far gone—satisfactorily. The Generals will be practically absolute in their sphere, and the Southern people will be spared the disturbing influences which legislation of the kind suggested by the Chicago *Tribune* would inevitably entail.

This view appears to be entertained by Mr. SCHENCK, the Chairman of the Executive Congressional Committee. In his circular to members, urging their attendance at Washington on the 3d July, he adduces as a reason the necessity for "some declaratory act on the subject of reconstruction." The same purpose was incorporated in his speech as Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Convention, and it is also embodied in the resolutions of the Iowa Republican Convention.

As an act of justice to the South, more should not be attempted. If it were refractory, unyielding, insolent, some justification might be found for widening the operation of the law. The opposite state of things being acknowledged on the testimony of Radical Republicans, it would indeed be unjust to convert a special session held to counteract Executive action into an opportunity of creating fresh punishments for the South. To teach Mr. STANBERY the meaning of the law, and to tell Mr. JOHNSON that Congress chooses to be its own interpreter, may be expedient and even necessary. But the errors or shortcomings of either or both afford no reason for reopening the whole question, and adding to the difficulties of a people who are confessedly complying with the law in good faith. Their penalties are sufficiently severe, without making them suffer for the sins of the Executive.

The Mexican Mission.

There are a good many things connected with the Mexican mission which need explanation. The original selection of Mr. CAMPBELL, though not strikingly hopeful, still gave the public to understand that something was to be done; and the fact that Gen. SHERMAN was to accompany him encouraged the hope that our Government intended to make itself felt, and its advice heeded, in regard to the final adjustment of Mexican affairs.

But Gen. SHERMAN abandoned the whole thing almost at the outset. Why was this? Making scarcely any attempt whatever even to put himself in communication with the Mexican Government, he threw up the mission, returned to the United States, and resumed his post and duties in the army. What was the cause of this sudden retreat?

Then Mr. CAMPBELL took up his residence in New-Orleans,—apparently with the consent of our Government, certainly without any public objection on its part,—and he has never since made the slightest effort, so far as the public is informed, to enter upon the duties of his mission. Even the request forwarded by our Government for the life of MAXIMILIAN, was forwarded by a messenger, instead of being presented in person, as it should have been, by our Minister. What has Mr. CAMPBELL been doing all this time in New-Orleans? and why has he been allowed by the Government to stay there so long? And what has become, meantime, of the important business which led to his original appointment?

Nor is it quite easy to understand the selection that has finally been made of a Minister to take his place. One would suppose that, in the present state of affairs in Mexico and in view of the necessity that the influence of this country in their adjustment should be of the most marked and preponderant character, it would have been wise at all events to select an *American* for that very important position. And the higher his character, position and influence the more reason would there be to expect good results from his mission. Why a German, and we believe an *Austrian*, should be just now selected to represent the United States with the Government which has captured if not shot MAXIMILIAN, we do not find it easy to understand. The only thing in favor of Mr. OTTENBURGH's appointment, so far as we are aware, is that he is in Mexico instead of New-Orleans.

Sheridan's Letter to Gen. Grant.

Gen. SHERIDAN certainly pays very little attention to the forms of decorum in his relations to his superiors. His dispatch to Gen. GRANT on the subject of registration sails as near the edge of absolute insubordination as anything of the kind we have seen lately. Being directed through the War Department to extend the time for registration in Louisiana until Aug. 1, unless he has "some good reasons to the contrary," he assigns his reasons for not doing it without further orders.

If he is *ordered* to extend the time, he will do so. But he takes occasion to say that the Attorney-General's opinion "opens a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on." He "regrets to *differ* with the President,"—but takes occasion to say that he "has been ordered to execute a law to which the President has been in bitter antagonism!" This is certainly very unusual and extraordinary language. We remember no parallel to it in recent military history. If Gen. SHERIDAN were engaged in a popular canvass, he might, perhaps, properly make such an issue with the President. But he is holding an appointment under the President, and is directed, as a subordinate officer of the army, to execute a certain law of the land. How can he sit in judgment upon the orders he receives from the President in regard to the performance of his duty? What right has he to recognize—still less to assign as a reason for protesting against the President's orders—the President's opinion on the subject before the law was passed? Suppose every army officer should thus assume the right to sit in judgment on the orders he receives, and to hold up the President's private opinions as a reason for hesitating to obey his orders?

In this matter, as in his letters about the removal of Gov. WELLS, Gen. SHERIDAN shows a great deal more of temper than is becoming the position he holds. The public will sympathize with his anxiety lest the law of Congress should be evaded, and the purpose for which it was passed substantially defeated. But we believe they would prefer to await the legitimate and regular action of Congress to correct the evils, rather than permit individual officers to reject the authority of their superiors and execute the law according to their own judgment and wishes. Such an example, set by a General of so high position and popularity as SHERIDAN, would be full of danger to the public service.

We presume Gen. GRANT will satisfy Gen. SHERIDAN that it is not within his province as yet to overrule the orders he may receive through the regular channels of the War Department.

The Eight-Hour Labor Movement—A Backward Step.

The Trades Unions of New-York may be congratulated on having come to a partial understanding of the practical value of the Eight-hour Law. On Saturday night, they had before them the question of the possibility or the expediency of enforcing the provisions of that measure. The meeting was well attended, and most of the trades were fairly represented. Formal resolutions were passed, declaring the law to be based on justice and equity. But before a vote was taken on these, reports were read and received from a dozen or more subordinate Unions, all of which deprecated any attempt to enforce the law by means of strikes.

The opinions of the dry-good clerks were first entered on the minutes. While that overtasked class of workers approved of the Eight-Hour Law, they deemed it inexpedient to bring any immediate pressure to bear for its enforcement. One of the Typographical Unions represented at the meeting declined to make any positive declaration. The plasterers, with uncommon sound sense, held that a reduction of the hours of labor simply resolved itself into a reduction of the amount of the workingman's wages. The painters desired an adjournment of the deliberations till the Fall of the year. The carpenters and joiners deemed it advisable to confer with employers, in order to see if a compromise could be reached. The stone-masons took the same ground. And the ship-joiners came to the conclusion that they had, last year, strikes enough to last them for several years. The brass-founders and finishers, the polishers and varnishers, and a number of other corresponding Unions reported in the same practical way, that they were not making too much money now by working ten hours a day—the founders especially dwelling upon the fact that "strikes in general were disastrous to workingmen."

It thus appears that while the Central Union seeks to maintain its existence by constituting itself an executive for giving effect to the law, the local Unions, with barely an exception, agree in deprecating any immediate action, and present the strongest practical arguments against the very principle of the measure itself. If the law cannot be enforced now, when will it have a better chance? In its freshness ought to lie its strength. The legislative majority which affirmed its provisions surely ought to have the assurance, before another session, that they passed a sound, *workable* measure. The Governor, who hastened to give the law the necessary sanction of his signature, may also fairly claim, at this time, if ever, a positive indorsement of his action. If a law has been placed on the statute-book which cannot be put in force, or which it is found inexpedient to put in force, there is a manifest danger that people generally may hold it to be useless; may regard its authors and promoters as, more or less, demagogues; may begin to hold the sagacity of the Workingmen's Unions of small account; and, in short, may come to the conclusion that the measure itself seeks to contravene laws which are absolute and universal, and that it therefore ought to be repealed.

We do not expect the Central Workingmen's Union, at once, to see matters in this light. It is not the interest of the leaders in such associations to admit that they have been misleading their followers. But the reports of the local Unions will gradually bring conviction with them. When the highest class of craftsmen, such as brass-founders and masons have reached the conclusion that strikes, whether for high wages or short hours of labor are "in general disastrous," the chances are a thousand to one that the local societies to which these skilled workmen belong will cease to supply the funds necessary to keep the central machinery in motion. Indeed, the most pointed resolution passed at the Saturday night meeting was one demanding "of the delegates at the next meeting how far the organizations represented by them are willing to support associations whose members may deem it advisable to strike." The information on this head, we should take it, was supplied with tolerable fullness and emphasis in the report from local Unions, of which we have given a summary. The thinking class of workmen are finding out gradually that they have been the victims of a very serious delusion; that their leaders have been guides of the blindest kind, and that their friends in the Legislature, powerful as they may be, cannot overturn or set aside industrial and social laws which all human experience has shown to be absolute. The attention of thoughtful workmen is, every day, drawn more closely to a consideration of the worth and the practicability of associated labor enterprises; and as the principle and the actual working of these come to be carefully weighed, those who have been diverted and deceived with schemes of Legislative interference will begin to understand the true relation between capital and labor. Many of them, at the same time, may also find in coöperative societies opportunity for greatly bettering their individual prospects in life, and thus emerge gradually, and by natural laws of advancement, from the condition of hired workmen to that of employers and capitalists.

Racing—Fashion Course and Jerome Park.

Horse-racing is supposed to be very much the same thing everywhere; but in point of fact it is not so. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast in many particulars, between the great trot on the Fashion Course on Friday, and the race of Saturday at Jerome Park. There was almost the same difference visible, as between an average political meeting in the Park and the performance of an opera at the Academy of Music.

The great bulk of "fast life" in this country runs to trotting. The first indulgence of a thriving butcher, or a small contractor, or a dishonest clerk is a fast trotter:—and when a man becomes an Alderman, or a successful operator in the "ring," or a shifty curb-stone broker, he signalizes his rising glory by drawing the reins over a pair of them. Naturally, therefore, a "trot" has powerful attractions for this very large class of our population. The trot of Friday brought together some 15,000 people—almost wholly men given to trotting in one form or another, owners of trotting horses, keepers of public houses where the talk is mainly of trotting, or livery-stable keepers whose business gives them an interest in horses, and a great crowd of men, each of whom has, or hopes to have a fast horse himself. It was a thoroughly democratic crowd—orderly, excitable, enthusiastic over the race and feeling a personal pride in the result, whatever it might be. With them the trot was the business of the day. *That* was what they had come to see. The heat, the dust, the crowd, the chances of losing their purses or their watches, were trifling drawbacks which passed for little,—as mere comfort had formed no part of their inducements for coming. And when the race was over they struggled home through the cloud of dust and amidst the dangers of blockaded and perilous roads as best they could.

At Jerome Park there were not less than 10,000 people, of whom full one-third were ladies, elegantly dressed, out for a holiday rather than business, and far less intent on the races than on meeting friends and having a free and easy social chat. Not one in ten probably knew or cared a straw about the horses, and their running was merely a pleasant incident in the day's enjoyment. The owners of the horses and the small circle of amateurs gathered around the stand where "pools" were sold, affected an interest which not half of them felt in the result. Even they felt more at home in chatting with the ladies on the stand or sauntering through the beautiful grounds of the course. The racing had comparatively little to do with the day's amusement. It collected the crowd and served as an excuse for going; but even if it were omitted altogether few would have felt that the day was lost.

Both these forms of racing have their advantages and both their drawbacks. The trot will probably command, as it does now, the most enthusiasm and be the most popular of the two. It best suits the democratic taste of the country, as it has a direct interest for the largest number of the people. But it collects a very "mixed" crowd, and it is impossible to draw any lines of distinction between different classes. Gamblers, pickpockets, swindlers and "roughs" of all sorts share the general love of a trot, and go as visitors even when they do not go in the regular pursuit of their profession. Of course it is no place for women, and it lacks the restraint as well as the attraction of their presence.

On the other hand there is no reason why the races at Jerome Park should not become thoroughly and steadily attractive to the best portion of our people—ladies as well as gentlemen—and be maintained as one of the regular amusements and attractions of New-York. Strangers who may happen to be in town, at the proper season, can find no more delightful excursion—no better way of visiting the suburbs and of seeing the gathered beauty, show and fashion of the city than by a visit thither. We do not know whether the managers of the Jockey Club, who have control of the races, seek to give them this liberal and popular character, or to retain them mainly for the private uses and convenience of the Club itself,—though we presume they design them to be a public rather than a private institution. If they do they would do well to dispense with some very injurious restrictions which they have thus far kept up. There is no reason, for example, for retaining the central part of the main stand exclusively for Club members. When a man pays for admission to the course he should have all the privileges of the course; and nothing can be more offensive than for a gentleman,—a stranger, perhaps,—with ladies, after paying his fee, to be told he cannot go to a special part of the grand stand, because that is reserved for members of the Club with *their* ladies. He feels at once that a distinction is drawn which is out of place on such an occasion. In England and France a small stand reserved for the royal family is the only part of the grounds to which every one who pays the regular admission fee has not free access, on a perfect equality with everybody else. The Club members have exclusive privileges enough at the Club House and on their own grounds; they should be careful about pushing their claims into a domain that is the common property of all who choose to pay. They would consult their interest much better by restricting, on these public occasions, their own peculiar privileges, than by trespassing upon the rights and just claims of the public.

These things, we doubt not, will gradually correct themselves. The club, like the whole enterprise, is new and will acquire by experience a good deal of wisdom which it lacks now. Its greatest danger lies in supposing that it knows everything at the outset, and that its own convenience and taste are to be consulted rather than the wishes and convenience of the public. Nevertheless, whatever defects of management may be detected in this direction, there is a universal concurrence of opinion in awarding to the Club the credit of having given to the public the most orderly and best conducted races ever seen in any country.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Nation* attributes the defects which the Attorney-General has pointed out in the Reconstruction Law to the fact that full debate upon it was stifled by the previous question. If it had been fully and thoroughly discussed, that journal thinks, its weak points would have been pointed out, and its defects would have been supplied. We are inclined to believe, on the other hand, that if full and free discussion had been allowed it would not have been passed at all. The whole course of the debate shows that nearly all these extreme propositions, which were discussed, were rejected; and Mr. STEVENS more than once urged the absolute necessity of stopping debate if the bill was to be passed at all. Everybody would point out some new defect, and the result would be the defeat of the whole. The leading features of the present law were brought in as amendments, and were passed without even a word of explanation;—the Shellabarger Amendment, providing for disfranchisement, was let in by a vote of the Democrats and Radicals combined, and then all discussion of it was shut off by the Republican vote. Doubtless, if the whole subject had been fully discussed, we should have had a much better bill than the one which was actually passed; but it would have been a different bill altogether.

We observe in the proceedings of the State Constitutional Convention that, in propositions brought forward for the prevention of bribery and corruption in legislation, the existing practice of punishing the briber and the bribed in precisely the same way, is carefully preserved. The Convention ought to know that this is at once the invention and the bulwark of the corrupt "rings" that infest our legislative halls. It is their reliance for impunity, and it secures it to them. So long as it is maintained, all evidence on the subject is absolutely inaccessible. The tenacity with which the most corrupt of our legislative bodies cling to this provision, ought to convince all honest men of its real character. If they could now foist into the Constitution an absolute prohibition against making any distinction between the official who sells his vote and the outsider who buys it, they could count on twenty years more of absolute impunity in their work of plunder.

The *Round Table* seems to have a standing quarrel with the Associated Press, but it carries its hostility rather too far when it holds it responsible for the report of the death of LIVINGSTONE, the African explorer. There are, it is true, some people in England who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, continue to disbelieve, or at least doubt, the rumor; but they have by no means got the English Press or people to share their skepticism. It is true the natives who report his death are not among the most veracious of mortals, and MOOSA, who has been with LIVINGSTONE, and who first brought news of his death, may be a very great thief as well as a liar: still it is hardly fair to reproach the Associated Press with reporting the explorer's death "on the authority of such a fellow as this." It was simply the general opinion prevalent in England which was thus reported.

The great "War on the Platte" is getting decidedly monotonous, not to say tame—regarded, that is, strictly in its sensational aspect. So long as it continues to consist of a weekly or semi-weekly robbing of a ranche, and murder of a mail-carrier, it must needs suffer from the element of sameness. We heartily wish the whole affair would tone down to a condition of unruffled peace; but, meanwhile, as a war it is not yet much to brag of. Nevertheless, it is unfair to our officers to pronounce a harsh judgment upon them for the roundabout conduct of the campaign. We observe that the frontiersmen and the people of the harassed Territories are discovering that such soldiers as SHERMAN, HANCOCK, TERRY, AUGUR and CUSTER were greatly overrated during the war. The fact is that it is impossible to undermine the achieved fame of these officers by any mishaps at the outposts. Indian warfare is a mere bushwhacking which gives plenty of annoyance on failure and no laurels on success. As the leader of a storming column in battle, or as a champion boxer in the ring, might afterward be routed and put to flight by a swarm of mosquitoes, so the best strategist of our war or any other could easily be baffled and dismayed for months by a few gangs of Indian marauders, coursing on fleet ponies over a region so vast and so sparsely sprinkled with garrisons as are the Western Plains.

It is easy to forecast the attention which the *Franklin*, the magnificent flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT, will create on her arrival in European waters. For the first time, an American vessel on the other side of the ocean will fly an Admiral's flag, and the *Franklin* herself may be pronounced, in beauty of proportion and in general style, the finest wooden war-vessel afloat. This praise, we may add, is in the mouths of all competent critics, of all nations, and unqualified as it is, nothing but a glance is needed at the matchless frigate now lying at anchor in our harbor, for the most skeptical to pronounce her peerless. Such being the fact with regard to the ship itself, it is only the more painful to record the comparatively low degree of speed which her steam-machinery is capable of giving to her. She does not steam over ten knots, though such a model might readily have been driven more than twelve knots an hour, without using an additional ounce of material. Many examples could be cited in which vessels of inferior model in the British Navy have secured far greater speed than what is now possible to the *Franklin*. The faulty planning of the *Franklin's* machinery is the cause of her running the risk of being passed by the majority of modern war-vessels of respectable size, which she is likely to fall in with in European waters.

The *Round Table* brings to the notice of the public a sad, and we hope a rare instance of fine poetic genius struggling with poverty and misfortune, such as seldom fall to the lot of any. Mrs. HOWARTH, living in New-Jersey, who has written many most beautiful and striking poems, has supported for many years by her manual labor, and the scanty pay received for her writings, a blind husband and five children. She has struggled with the greatest possible fortitude through this severe ordeal until quite lately when a stroke of paralysis has completely disabled her, and deprived her and those dependent upon her of all means of livelihood. Some of her friends are preparing a volume of her poems for publication, "but meantime," says the *Round Table*, "her destitution is extreme." We are confident such a case of extraordinary merit and extraordinary suffering as this needs only to be known to be at once relieved.

To the chagrin, possibly, of enterprising friends in the legal profession, we proposed, the other day, a scheme to check litigation over the recovery of damages for personal injuries sustained by railroad, horse-car or steamboat passengers, through the fault of the corporations' servants. The Railway Commission, it appears, have had this subject up in England. They propose several changes in the law, among which is one limiting the liability of railroad companies within a maximum amount of compensation for each class of fares, but compelling the Company to insure any passenger for any additional amount, on his paying for it according to a fixed tariff. To force railway companies to grant additional insurance for additional premiums would have the effect to annihilate all the accident insurance companies now so flourishing, or to absorb them into the railroad companies, which might be unwise. But, outside of the question of turning railroads into insurance agencies, the main point of paying for minor injuries, as far as possible, according to a fixed scale, is a good one.

The yachting-fever, as our exchanges show, has been lately making fearful ravages among the newspaper reporters. The columns supplied by that ingenious and industrious class give startling testimony of the extent of the malady. Sailor phrases, boating slang, club gossip, all prevail, and a nautical language composed of such expressions as "luff, you lubber, luff!" and "take a reef in the stove-pipe," with plentiful allusions to "her going in stays" and "showing her fore-foot," declare at once the gallantry and the professional experience of the reporter. The long hair and the umbrageous felt of the *Tribune* invention, bid fair to give way, in the reporter, for the nonce, to a tarpaulin, sailor trowsers and a quid of tobacco.

The English people are fluttering somewhat, it appears by the last mail, for fear that JEFF. DAVIS is going to inflict a visit on them. We are happy to reassure them, on the authority of the *Tribune*, which is conceded to be authority on JEFF. DAVIS, that the Ex-President will proceed from Canada to the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba, North Carolina, there to pass the Summer. The London *Spectator* will feel relieved at this bit of news.

The publication of the map of West Point, made by KOSCIUSZKO eighty-eight years ago, will reveal the Polish patriot in a new light, that is to say, not only as an excellent topographer, but as execrable in the matter of spelling English. His amusing letter, which accompanies the plan, describes it as a "ruff map," with buildings "for the fourage," the "steble," the "artellery barracks," the "bumprove for fivety men," and so forth. The letter also alleges that the "carpenters compleined about the provision that he have not enof; he beg yoar honor to allow them more bred." This is almost as bad as Artemus Ward. However, "rough" and "enough" are stumbling-blocks for any foreigner, both to pronounce and spell, and, besides, we have had a century's revenge, in spelling KOSCIUSZKO's name without the z.

Brooklyn we believe after all is entitled to the palm for City Railroad mismanagement. They not only cram the cars to suffocation, but they shut up one end of them on one of the lines, and dispense with conductors altogether. The driver, therefore, after getting his horses under proper headway, ties the reins and devotes himself to collecting the fares. Naturally enough a child was run over and killed on the track a day or two since, and this little incident has suggested the inquiry whether the Company pays as much attention to the comfort and convenience of passengers as it ought. The same question has been raised here more than once, but we have heard of no answer that amounts to anything. They give just as much as they please, and no more; and probably they will continue to do so both in New-York and Brooklyn.

The pleasant chat about diamonds and diamond cutting from one of our Paris correspondents a few days since, makes interesting a fact concerning the occurrence of this rare stone in that *omnium gatherum*, California. At a recent meeting of the California Academy of Natural Sciences a number of localities in that State where diamonds had been found were mentioned and stones exhibited. Prof. WHITNEY named fifteen or twenty different places of their discovery during the washing of gravel for gold. But, as diamond hunting in any country can be profitable only with slave or convict labor, it is not to be desired that California should add that jewel to her already brilliant crown.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 23.

THE JULY SESSION.

The evidences of the approaching session of Congress are beginning to become manifest. Hon. J. B. JUDD, of Chicago, whose success in the last session in getting ladders exempted from taxation, stamps him as a legislator of great energy, is already here. Hon. LEONARD MYERS, of Philadelphia, who was to have sailed for Europe to-morrow, foregoes the trip until after the session is over. Speaker COLFAX has notified the proprietors of the National to reserve rooms for him. Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, of Boston, writes that he will be here in time, and the entire Wisconsin delegation in the House, save ELDRIDGE, have written that they will be on hand before the last name on the roll is called. Gen. SCHENCK has received telegrams and letters from different members of both Houses, and says that he feels warranted in making the prediction that a quorum will be present on the 3d of July.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

It is quite a notable fact that the diplomatic society in Washington has been almost entirely changed within the past two years. The only exceptions are Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister; Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister, and Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Envoy. A review of the changes is quite interesting. Sir FREDERIC BRUCE, the English Minister, is comparatively new, and M. BERTHEMY, the French Minister, is of still more recent origin. Mr. RANGBE, the Greek Minister, is altogether new, and the first Minister sent by Greece to this country. A new Portuguese Minister has arrived within the past month. Von LIMBURG, son-in-law of Gen. CASS, returned to Holland within the past month, ostensibly for a time, but probably not to return, and Mr. MAZEL has been sent here to replace him. The familiar face of Mr. BLONDEEL, the Belgian Minister, is no longer seen in Washington, and in his place we have Mr. DELFOSSE. Chili, Peru and Brazil have all ordered their old representatives away from Washington, and their successors, with the exception of Señor GANA, who succeeds BURNAGA, of Chili, have not yet arrived. The Argentine Minister, SARMIENTO, resides in New York, and so does the Hanseatic Minister, though his occupation since the absorption by Prussia of the free cities is about gone. The new Danish Minister has not yet arrived, while the Swedish and Austrian Ministers are quite recent appointments. Señor GONI, the Spanish Envoy, is also a newcomer. It is a notable coincidence that he and the new French and Portuguese Ministers all occupied the same position of director of their respective foreign offices at home—a position almost identical with that of Assistant Secretary of State here. The Secretaries and *Attachés* are also rapidly changing. Baron HOLSTEIN, of the Prussian Legation, has been summarily ordered by his Government to leave Washington; ODILON BARROT, of the French Legation, is about to return to Europe; and AUTROBUS, of the English Legation, has gone back to England. Most of the Ministers are now away from Washington. Prussian, Russian and Austrian are among the absentees. The Swiss representative is almost always in Europe. Sir FREDERICK BRUCE has gone to New-York. The Foreign Ministers who are most steadily at their posts are those of France, Spain and Mexico.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

The SURRATT trial yesterday, so far as the evidence was concerned, was confined to proving, *pro forma*, the connection of PAYNE with the conspiracy, and his murderous attack on Mr. SEWARD. The afternoon session was occupied with the argument on the question of recalling certain witnesses for the prosecution, in order that the defence might discredit their testimony. The Court will render its decision on this subject to-morrow. It is expected that to-morrow the prosecution will further unravel the connection of SURRATT with the conspirators by the examination of WEICHMAN, who was a very important witness on the assassination trial.

POSTAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.

A uniform scale of progression for charging postage, having half an ounce as the unit throughout, has been extended to the correspondence exchanged in the British mails *via* St. Thomas, and *via* Panama, between the United States and the West Indies, and countries on the west coast of South America. In future, therefore, the postage upon all letters exchanged through the British mails, whether *via* England, *via* St. Thomas, or *via* Panama, will advance by a single rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof, instead of charging, as heretofore, two rates for every ounce or fraction of an ounce, when the letter package exceeded one ounce in weight.

Railroad Accident in the South.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sunday, June 23.

The mail train going West over the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, broke through the trestle-work at Peacock's station last night. J. D. HARRELSON. overseer of the hands, and a section-master named BYRD, were killed, and several others were injured. The accident was caused by the heavy rains.

Fifty feet of the trestle-work over Stewart's Creek, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was washed away this morning. It is thought that Rockfish Bridge, on the same road, will be washed away, as the water is near the top and is still rising.

Destructive Fire in Camden—Arrest on a Serious Charge.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, June 23.

The Village of Camden, in this State, was visited by a most destructive fire this afternoon. The Park Hotel, G. W. NIX & Co.'s corset factory, the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, two or three dwellings, a saloon, law-office, &c., were entirely consumed. The loss cannot be less than $75,000.

A man giving his name as Rev. W. H. GREEN was arrested near this city to-day, charged with poisoning his wife in Litchfield County, Conn. An officer is here from that State with a requisition from Gov. ENGLISH for the prisoner's delivery to the proper authorities. The prisoner, and the officer in charge, will go East on Monday morning.

Horrible Suicide of a Woman.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, June 23.

A horrible suicide was committed in this city yesterday morning by Mrs. MARIA GILMORE, an Irish woman, aged 65 years. She cut a long gash in her abdomen with a sharp knife, tore out her bowels and placed them in a pail of water, in which situation she was found by inmates of the other part of the house. She lived an hour and a half after being discovered. She was doubtless insane, though she had not been previously so considered.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA.

An Official Account of Santa Anna's Movements—The Landing at Vera Cruz—The Interference of Commander Rowe—Arrest of Santa Anna at Sisal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, June 17, 1867.

The following statements were furnished to your correspondent by Mr. GOTTLIEB, the interpreter and Aid-de-Camp of Gen. SANTA ANNA:

Gen. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, having been invited by the Mexican authorities to arrange their political affairs, left New-York on the 22d of May, with his suite, after remaining there over a year, waiting for the necessary means to return to his country. He arrived in Vera Cruz on the 3d of June, the people and authorities being overjoyed at his arrival, awaiting with enthusiasm his landing on shore. Boats and launches came to the steamer, and all the authorities came on board to congratulate the General, inviting him to come on shore and take command at the earliest possible moment, but the General preferred to remain on board for a few days and take a rest, and having been invited by D. PEREZ GOMEZ, the General-Commanding, to come to the Castle San Juan d'Ulloa, he went with him, remaining there until the following day, and again returned on board the *Virginia*, while preparations for his reception were being made in Vera Cruz. After this the Imperial Commissary, DOMINGO BUREAN, Gens. TABOADA, HERAN, and others, came on board to draw up an act declaring him General-in-Chief. This caused great excitement among the besieging forces, commanded by Gen. BENAVIDES, who had already come to an understanding about the surrender of Vera Cruz, the United States Consul, Mr. SAULNIER, having been very instrumental in bringing this about. It is said that this gentleman gave information of what was passing to Capt. ROWE, of the United States man-of-war *Tacony*, and that Gen. SANTA ANNA's presence was destroying all the measures taken for the surrender of the city, the garrison having pronounced in his favor, and that an act had been drawn up declaring him General-in-Chief. The Commander of the man-of-war, who, according to his actions, is also very much in favor of Gen. BENAVIDES, came with the Commander of the English man-of-war *Jason*, and, under cover of the English and American flags, demanded the General. The particulars are in the declaration of Mr. DEAKEN, the Captain of the steamer *Virginia*, and signed by all persons present at the time when the attack on Gen. SANTA ANNA's person was committed, while the *Virginia* was anchored in the harbor of Vera Cruz alongside the Mexican man-of-war *Tabasco*. On Sunday, the 7th of June, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, a launch belonging to the English man-of-war came alongside of the *Virginia*, being manned by thirteen men and two superior officers, who came on board, proving to be Capt. AINSLEY MURRAY, of the *Jason*, and Capt. F. A. ROWE, of the *Tacony*, the latter, acting as spokesman, asking Capt. DEAKEN for Gen. SANTA ANNA, who answered, pointing at Gen. SANTA ANNA, who was seated on the after deck, "There he is sitting down." Capt. ROWE asked for an interpreter, and the purser of the steamer *Virginia* offered his services. Capt. ROWE then invited the General to come on board of his ship, surprising the General with such an abrupt beginning of a conversation with a person whom he beheld for the first time, and asked for what reason this invitation was given. The answer was that if he would not go willingly force would be used. The General replied that he did not recognize any right for such an act, as he was a free man and not residing within the Captain's jurisdiction, and that, besides, he was getting ready to go to his mother country. The conversation then became very animated, when Capt. AINSLEY advised Capt. ROWE to employ harsher words. Gen. SANTA ANNA had risen from his seat to receive the gentlemen, but now reseated himself and offered them a seat, which was refused, asking for an explanation of this strange proceeding. Capt. ROWE then calmly informed the General that he had no explanation to give, and that the General should understand that this was a peremptory order, and if not complied with, he would order the sailors to take him by force, and several of them belonging to the *Jason* presented themselves in a threatening attitude.

The persons composing the General's suite were astonished at what was passing, and made the General understand what was passing, who with his usual dignity and energy protested against this act of violence in his own country, in a Mexican port, within sight of its flag, and in presence of the Mexican authorities. Seeing the attitude of the seamen from the *Jason*, Major NUSTIR, an Aid-de-Camp of the General, went to him and told him in a low voice: "General, I consider it prudent that you take my arm and enter the boat, before permitting violent hands to be laid on your person," and the General went into the boat, accompanied by his interpreter, Mr. GOTTLIEB, and his servant, which immediately took them on board of the *Tacony*. Before leaving the *Virginia* the General told one of his aids to inform his private secretary, Mr. LUIS VIDAL RIVAS, then on shore, of all that had taken place. This gentleman, after knowing the facts, went to see the Imperial Commissary, Don DOMINGO BUREAN, telling him all that had taken place on board; but Mr. BUREAN replied that any opposition on his part would probably only result in having the city bombarded by the American and English men-of-war. Mr. VIDAL then presented himself to Mr SAULNIER, the United States Vice-Consul, protesting against the proceedings; but that gentleman informed him that the thing had been done without his knowledge, and that he had just received information that the General would be liberated on the following day. The people and troops at Vera Cruz were very much incensed at the whole business, the different parties having come to an understanding to recognize SANTA ANNA as their leader and proclaim him as General-in-Chief. The Captain of the *Virginia* was notified that he should leave on the following day and call at Sacrificios, where Gen. SANTA ANNA would be delivered to him.

The launch pushed off immediately, and in about fifteen minutes was alongside of the *Tacony*, and after getting on board, Capt. ROWE told the General, pointing to his own stateroom, "Here is my own room, which you will find pleasant, and where you can ask for anything that you may wish." Through the interpreter, the General answered, "Thank you, Captain; but before all I should like to know why you have taken me in such a violent manner from my residence in the *Virginia*, and prevented my going on shore when I was getting ready to do so. Without being at war with you, you have taken me prisoner." Capt. ROWE answered: "General, you are not a prisoner. I have wished to avoid bloodshed in Vera Cruz, when so much has been spilled in the country." "But by what right," said the General, "do you proceed in such a manner against my person, who am a Mexican, returning to his country after a long absence, and with the intention to serve it like always, and now like a mediator for the reëstablishment of peace?" The Captain answered: "It has been said in the city that you are an envoy for another Government,"—referring to a conversation held by the General with the American Consul in presence of the English Consul—"and I think it my duty to let the contrary be known, as I am in communication with Gen. BENAVIDES." The General then said that he had not used the word envoy, as the Government at Washington could not employ him, nor could he submit to the orders of a Government not his own. "I have understood that the United States Consul explained wrongly, with the intention of preventing my landing, and I thought it convenient to tranquilize him and incline him to be neutral, which it concerns him to do. With that intention I told him, substantially, that mine was a mission of peace altogether, and that the President did not ignore his trip or his intentions." "Very good," said Capt. ROWE, "but your presence has prevented the city from being delivered into the hands of Gen. BENAVIDES, who is besieging it, the Imperial Commissary Bureau having come to an understanding with him." "And what interest have you," said the General, "whether the city obeys one or the other Mexican, when you have no right to meddle in affairs which only concern the Mexicans? I doubt that your Government will approve your conduct, and the assault you committed to-day against my person, compelling me to remain here a *bona fide* prisoner." "I have proceeded as I considered convenient," said Capt. ROWE, angrily; "I have no further explanation to give," and he got up from the chair. "Oh! yes," said SANTA ANNA, "you are using force; I have no rifled guns, and of course I am at your disposition." The Captain walked off, bidding the General good night, and saying: "There is my own bed to rest in; if you wish anything, ask for it;" and lifting his cap, politely saluted him.

Gen. SANTA ANNA passed nearly the whole night sitting on the chair, and would accept nothing that was offered him. The next day at 10 A. M. an officer told him that he could reëmbark on the *Virginia*, which was then coming along, and that he could not return to Vera Cruz, although they expected him there, but could go to Havana, or any place in the United States. The General again angrily protested against the violence with which he had been treated, announcing that he would inform the Government at Washington, asking for satisfaction, and should not omit to publish the scandalous proceedings, and as the *Virginia* was then alongside, embarked immediately.

At 12:30 on the following day the *Virginia* left her anchorage at Vera Cruz, and at 1 o'clock the General was transferred from the *Tacony* to the *Virginia*, which was to call at Sisal on her way from Vera Cruz to Havana to discharge freight, where they arrived on the evening of the 11th, dropping anchor. Soon after a number of armed launches were seen heading toward the steamer, and an official who came on board demanded that Gen. SANTA ANNA be delivered to him. Capt. DEAKEN responded that he would not do so, as Gen. SANTA ANNA was merely a passenger, besides having been placed in his charge by a superior officer, the Commander of the *Tacony*, to take him to any place he should desire to go. Capt. GOMEZ, commanding the squadron, sent word that if the General was not delivered he would be under the necessity of firing into the *Virginia*, getting his guns into position, three boats getting near the steamer. Capt. GOMEZ again sent word that if the General would not be delivered within an hour he would commence the bombardment. The purser of the steamer went to see Capt. GOMEZ, explaining under what circumstances the General was on board, and the consequences of firing into an American vessel. Capt. GOMEZ replied that he had nothing to do either with Capt. ROWE's orders or his Government, and that he would act as he thought best, and shortly after a boat with about fifteen soldiers came alongside and by main force dragged Gen. SANTA ANNA and his Secretary into the boat, notwithstanding the remonstrance and protest of Capt. DEAKEN. When the *Virginia* left Sisal, the report was current that SANTA ANNA would be shot on the following day. In Havana the news has produced immense excitement among all classes, and the action of the United States is anxiously looked for, although Gen. SANTA ANNA may be fusiladed long before any man-of-war can reach Sisal, where the Republicans are in high glee over their recent triumph over the Imperialists.

QUASIMODO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th—Alarm at the Seizure of Santa Anna—The Report of the Fall of Queretaro Discredited—Capture of Campeche.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, June 17, 1867.

The French West India mail steamer arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 13th inst. All negotiations for the surrender of the city had been broken off, and Gen. TABVADO, the Commander-in-Chief, had announced that the city should be defended to the last; and even if the place itself should be taken he would retire to the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, which he was provisioning for the purpose of sustaining a lengthy siege, and where he could hold out for months against any land-fire that could be brought against him.

The news of Gen. SANTA ANNA being a prisoner had not yet reached Vera Cruz; but the Mexicans of all political shades, even those who are in favor of JUAREZ, are very much alarmed at the course pursued by the Commander of the *Tacony*, and consider this as the first step toward the United States taking possession of Mexico, or at least exercising a protectorate. Gen. BENAVIDES is, to all appearance, highly pleased, but there is hardly any doubt but that he would have united his forces with those of SANTA ANNA, if that General had succeeded in landing. The Generals and officers of the garrison were by no means unanimous in favor of Gen. SANTA ANNA, the majority declaring that they intended to abandon their posts in case he should assume command, and that they had given their services to the Emperor and the Imperial cause.

No confirmation or particulars of any kind regarding the fall of Queretaro or the imprisonment of MAXIMILIAN had been received, and the whole story was considered as untrue and a fabrication of Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

The Liberal yoke was resting heavily on the people of Puebla and Orizaba, where several disturbances had taken place, and where every few weeks a new forced loan of from five to twenty-five thousand dollars was levied on the citizens. Vera Cruz was ill-provided with fresh provisions, and the poorer classes were suffering.

No news had been received from the interior of the Republic, the last from the City of Mexico being to the 3d, when it was announced that the place still held out and that the army of PORFIRIO DIAZ was suffering severely by numerous desertions.

The American courier, who hitherto had been permitted to carry correspondence between Vera Cruz and Mexico, was stopped at Puebla and compelled to return to the former city.

The captured schooner *Amelia* had arrived at Vera Cruz from Havana.

YUCATAN.

On the 1st inst. Campeche, which had been defended by Gen. JUAN ESPEJO, and which had resisted for six months, was taken by assault, one of the principal outworks having been sold to the Liberals.

Gen. ESPEJO, DOBANTES, the Prefect, and JOSE PONIE, the Prefect of Carmen, were condemned to death. Numerous delegations were interceding with the Republican commander for the lives of the prisoners, and up to the 4th the sentences had not been consummated.

The officers who were taken prisoners were compelled to destroy the fortifications which they had defended, receiving very cruel treatment, and numberless indignities being heaped upon them. It is said that this conduct toward them had not been authorized by the commander.

Nothing new is known from Mexico.

QUASIMODO.

Interesting Correspondence—Maximilian's Account of the Condition of Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN TO MINISTER LARES.

MEXICO, Feb. 9, 1867.

MY DEAR MINISTER DON TEODOSIO LARES: The actual situation of Mexico deeply affects me. Every plan that has been adopted with a view to end our civil war, only makes it rage the more; and everywhere that an attempt is made to consolidate our Empire torrents of blood are poured out without obtaining the least advantage therefrom. It was hoped that when the Empire got rid of the French intervention our course of action would be felt in a salutary manner in favor of the peace and well being of the whole people. Unfortunately the contrary has taken place: and the ever lamentable defeats of San Jacinto and Monte de las Cruces, instead of serving to undeceive us fix indelibly two of the bitterest recollections of the Empire.

Great advantages were promised to result from the experience, tact, loyalty and prestige of Gens. MEJIA, MIRAMON and MARQUEZ. The first has left the service under the pretext that his health is bad; the second has, in his first battle, wasted, almost without fighting, all the resources placed at his command; and the last, after having committed extortions, accompanied by the most violent measures upon all the industrious and peaceable classes of the people, got up an expedition that was ill planned and the bloody results of which will never be sufficiently well weighed.

Meanwhile, as the treasury is empty, it becomes necessary to raise forced loans so as to carry on certain branches of the public administration. These forced loans become impracticable, even when appealing to vexatious processes and to decrees levying extraordinary taxes. These latter become more odious than productive.

On the other hand, the Republican forces, which were wrongly represented as disorganized, demoralized and kept up solely by the hope of pillage, convince people by their conduct that they form a homogeneous army, whose stimulus is the courage and perseverance of one chief, who are animated with the grand idea that they are defending their national independence, which they believe to be placed in jeopardy by the establishment of our Empire. In so critical a situation of affairs the recourse to popular suffrage can no longer avail, because it would result in nothing but a vote from the few inhabitants in places occupied by the Imperial arms. *The opportunity for such an appeal has passed, and we must now give it up altogether.*

I have contracted a solemn engagement with Mexico to the effect that I shall never be the occasion of spilling any more blood. The honor of my name and the immense responsibility that weighs upon my conscience, both in the presence of God and of history, have fixed my resolution not to delay bringing evils so great to a stop at once. Hence, then, I await with the anxiety called for in this case, your advice as to the measures that you may deem opportune so as to settle the existing crisis in harmony with the ideas which I set forth in this letter; and you must look solely to the welfare and prosperity of the Mexican people, leaving entirely out of the question all interest both of a political and personal nature. I remain yours,

MAXIMILIAN.

REPLY OF MINISTER LARES.

MEXICO, Feb. 10, 1867.

SIRE: Your Majesty's letter of yesterday startled me greatly, and, as was my duty, I at once called together the Ministers over whom I have the honor to preside. After having conscientiously examined the ideas set forth in said letter, our first impulse was to resign the trusts which your Majesty has confided to us, as we felt persuaded that the present Ministry is not equal to the task of carrying out the difficult policy which your Majesty purposes to adopt.

The Ministry believes that in the extremities to which the disloyalty of the French Government has brought us nothing short of the total extermination of one of the contestants can secure the triumph of the other and ultimately bring peace. However, one consideration led us to refrain from resigning. It was the courage and disinterestedness with which your Majesty had accepted the decision of your counselors and resolved to stay at the head of the nation, without fear of the difficulties and dangers that surround you. It becomes our duty to stand by the throne, and share with your Majesty all the bitterness of the present, as well as the uncertainties of the future. Having thus resolved, we beseech your Majesty to take into account our adhesion to your person, and to weigh the sacrifice which we offer to make of our opinions in favor of bringing the war to an end by measures against which we have so much antipathy. In view of these antecedents and of the late resolve of your Majesty, I shall explain what I consider the only practicable means of bringing the crisis through which Mexico has been passing these last four months to an end.

Above all, the calamities of a siege and the horrors of an assault must be avoided at the capital. Hence the solution must be undertaken at some other point—at Queretaro, for instance, where numbers of sympathizers with the Empire still remain. By concentrating at that point the greatest number possible of regular troops, under command of the most able and loyal Generals, so as to present a respectable army, it would be advisable that your Majesty should take the command-in-chief. This is necessary to stifle all rivalries and preferences, which are inevitable among us when two or more officers of equal rank are side by side. While presenting a really formidable front to make the Republicans understand that they have yet to overcome energetic resistance, conferences with Don BENITO JUAREZ should be opened.

It is probable that he will reject them, and here is the real difficulty. But in order to succeed appeals should be made in behalf of the nation, which must necessarily crush the men who keep adding to its fatigue with the war.

In no case should an appeal to the people be proposed to him. JUAREZ is a fanatic on the subject of the legality of his title, and he believes in good faith that he represents the people. He will never consent to place either proposition in doubt. Hence the business should be confined to the special object of having the first Congress introduce the following constitutional reforms:

First—Election of the Chamber of Senators.

Second—The Judges of the Supreme Court to hold office for life, excepting the Chief-Justice, who shall be chosen every eight years by Congress.

Third—Election by the people of President and Representatives.

Fourth—Restore representation and suffrage to the clergy.

Fifth—Leave corporations free to acquire property, and regulate the manner in which the real estate they may acquire may periodically change hands. There should also be a stipulation that the Republican Government shall give a full amnesty to those it may deem not liable to be tried by the ordinary tribunals, and also all the security guaranteed by the laws in force up to Dec. 31, 1861; all others since made on the subject to be considered of no effect. It would also be well to try and have the Republic recognize the internal debt made by the Empire, and admit as valid the industrial privileges and concessions granted by your Majesty. In this manner all the political hopes of the Conservative Party will be choked, and the interests of the clergy will be satisfied. Under the amnesty and the protection of the Courts those who were personally compromised with the Empire will return to peace; and should the recognition of the debt and of the privilege be secured, nothing will remain to wish for on the part of those interested in either.

I consider it of vital importance that the most profound secrecy be observed in the execution of this affair; for it is evident that if some of the Generals or officers of the army should notice the plan before its confirmation, the praiseworthy views of your Majesty would be frustrated, as they would see their interests in danger by the negotiation of a peace and the consequent advent of order.

I do not flatter myself that your Majesty will see your grand ideas crowned with success; but be this as it may, I shall always be satisfied with the recollection that I failed at no time to testify the sincere adhesion to your person with which I still remain your Majesty's obedient servant,

T. LARES,
President of the Council of Ministers.
D. ALVAREZ.

Copy—CUERNAVACA, March 2, 1867.

AUSTRALASIA.

Advices from New-Zealand and New South Wales—Prosperity of the Colonies—Exports of Wheat—Production of the Mines.

By way of Panama we have advices from New-Zealand and New South Wales:

NEW ZEALAND.

Dates from Auckland are to May 3. No active warlike operations against the natives are reported. Although everything appears quiet in the confiscated district of Waikato yet there prevailed a decided feeling of insecurity among the white settlers. It was thought not improbable that the Maories, now that the Imperial troops have gone, would make another determined effort to regain some portion of the Waikato Valley and other confiscated districts. The reports from the gold mines of Coromandel are rather favorable.

Our dates from Otago are to May 4. The Provincial and General Governments are at loggerheads. The export of gold from the Province of Otago since the beginning of the year has been 44,720 ounces. Mining operations were greatly interfered with by a long drought.

A terrible conflagration had occurred at Dunedin, New-Zealand, resulting in the total destruction of twenty-six houses, and property to the value of £40,000—£21,000 of which only was insured.

Maize, the stalks of which grew to the height of five feet, and the cob and grain of which were thoroughly formed and ripe, have been grown at Green Island, near Dunedin. The Dunedin *Evening Star* says: "Mr. W. MASON, the Mayor, intends to ship to London 8,000 bushels of wheat grown on his farm near Oamuru. There has been a splendid season in this vicinity, scarcely a drop of rain having touched the field since it commenced to ripen."

The Wellington *Independent* to May 7, says that apart from Provincial questions there is little stirring in Colonial politics. The Ministry were preparing for the coming session of the General Assembly, which was expected to be a stormy one. Auckland and Otago, the two wealthiest and leading provinces of New-Zealand, are bitterly against the government.

In the opening speech before the Provincial Council, on the 26th of April, Dr. FEATHERSTONE, the Superintendent, stated that the financial position of the Province was highly satisfactory, and its credit excellent. The tonnage entered inward at Wellington for 1864 was 95,486 tons; for 1866, 152,391 tons. The Customs receipts for 1864 were £47,562; for last year £92,118. The usual half-yearly meeting of the New-Zealand Steam Navigation Company was held at Wellington on the 9th of April. The report showed a loss of £6,458, sustained on the half year. The proposal to amalgamate with the Panama, New-Zealand and Australasian Royal Mail Company was rejected by a large majority of the shareholders. The Directors then proposed that the Company should be wound up with the least possible delay.

The ninth half-yearly meeting of the Bank of New-Zealand was held on 30th April at Auckland, when a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared, and £14,000 carried to the new account.

The first barrel of petroleum, local produce, has been shipped at New-Plymouth, Tazanaki.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ALFRED STEWART GALBRAITH, a clerk in the Crown Lands' Office, Melbourne, was killed by his wife on the 13th ult. They had been quarreling, and as he was standing on the doorstep of his house waiting admission, his wife opened the door and pushed him down, the fall fracturing his skull.

Sugar-crushing has commenced at Maryborough, Queensland, and is proceeding with a degree of success beyond anticipations. The cane is very large.

Transportation of criminals from England to Western Australia is to cease with the present year.

It is said that when the Queensland Parliament again meets the Government will ask that a sum of money be placed on the estimates, to be devoted to the sending of one or two persons, on behalf of the colony, to the cotton-growing States of America, as a commission of inquiry for the purpose of obtaining information of a thoroughly practical nature respecting the production of cotton.

Mr. BOOTH, a clergyman of the Church of England, residing at Wangaratta, has lately been suspended from the Ministry for six months, by the Victorian Ecclesiastical Court, for breaking a dog's leg. During divine service, the dog entered the church in which Mr. BOOTH was officiating, and not only interrupted the service, but snapped at the minister's wife. One of the congregation and Mr. BOOTH seized the animal, and while carrying the dog out of church Mr. BOOTH so roughly handled it as to break one of its legs, the snapping of the bone being heard by several of the congregation.

Terrific gales of wind and heavy rains were experienced in all the Colonies during April.

The Depredations upon the Pennsylvania State Department.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, June 23.

Four of the parties arrested on the charge of stealing the property of the State from the Capitol, were bound over to appear at Court. Yesterday afternoon, the Chief of Police went to a paper-mill near Carlisle, and returned to-night with nearly a ton of stolen property, including eight hundred and fifty volumes of the Adjutant-General's last report, and other public property. Four bags full of the Adjutant-General's report had been cut up into paper.

Injury to the Southern Crops.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, June 23.

Reports from the country state that the crops were badly damaged by the late gale.

Prize Fight in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 23.

A prize fight took place this morning in the Seventeenth Ward, between two men named DILLON and BOYLE. The affair was arranged on Friday last, and was kept a secret. The fight lasted one hour and twenty minutes, and DILLON was declared the victor. The parties left the city at 3 P. M., to avoid the Police. Both are Philadelphia roughs.

Rapid Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, Saturday, June 22.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now open to Julesburgh, 376 miles west of this point, and two daily trains will commence running each way on Monday. Over five million pounds of freight, which has been awaiting this event, will now be forwarded at once.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, June 23.

SAMUEL BOYD TOBEY, a leading and highly-esteemed citizen, died this morning, after a few hours' illness. He was a minister, and a very prominent member of the Society of Friends, and Chancellor of Brown University.

A Baltimore Yacht En Route to Europe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 23.

The schooner yacht *John T. Ford*, from Baltimore, *en route* to Europe, has arrived here. She reports a stormy passage in the Chesapeake Bay.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson Indorses the Sentiments of Gen. Longstreet.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 16, 1867.

George D. Prentice, Esq.:

MY DEAR FRIEND: You desire me to write you my feelings and opinions under the existing political condition of the country. Your friendship to me in the dark days of the late war, while we were politically enemies, gives you the right to command my services in any way that I can return your kindness, and therefore I will comply with your request, and in as few words as possible express my present sentiments. I might cover the whole ground when I say that I heartily concur in the sentiments of Gen. JAS. LONGSTREET; but Gen. LONGSTREET was a professional soldier, who fought like a hero, and surrendered like a brave knight who has been unhorsed, and he may not go far enough in his language to place himself right before the world; therefore I, who was a civilian before the war, and only buckled on my sabre to contend for certain "rights," (as was the case with the armies on either side,) I can go further than Gen. LONGSTREET, for I have resumed my social status and have not changed my occupation.

I tell you, then, plainly, that I never fought the United States because I hated the United States. I never fought the North because I hated the North. I did not desire to be one iota freer than I was under the flag of the Union; but there was an abstract political principle of State rights and four thousand millions of dollars' worth of African slaves that I thought could only be saved out of the Union. From the first hostile gun fired by JOHN BROWN, at Harper's Ferry, until the 5th day of June, 1865, when I surrendered my troops, I was a fair, square, and consistent enemy of abolitionism and those who fought their battles; but when desolation came, and starvation and ruin stared our women and children in the face, I followed the example of my noble leaders—surrendered all political rights and became one of a conquered but still proud people. Our war had been no "boy's play." Our surrender was no farce. No politician had aught to do with the finale, and our proudest and noblest simply received a parole saying, "he shall not be interfered with by the United States authorities, as long as he observes this parole, and the laws in force where he may reside." This, then, was our actual condition on July 1, 1865. In a short time a million of soldiers stacked their guns and resumed the peaceful pursuits of life. And in two short years we have taken giant strides in the march of improvement and reconstruction. We have not been asked to love the dominant party, nor to kiss the rod that smote us, but the victors have the right to say, "Shall we make the brave men our friends by courtesy, or shall we make the cowards friends through fear?" And they only have the right to make the laws, which we have simply the right to obey, or leave the country, or remain aliens in our own land.

The proper policy for the victors to pursue is not my province to discuss, neither have I a right to complain; nor will I presume to advise. I can simply set my soldiers an example of patience, industry and enterprise; to build up our broken fortunes, and make the land bloom again in peace, confidence and plenty; therefore I will accept all courtesies and favors that the laws may grant me, and not let my individual likes or dislikes interfere with my duty to the country in which my children at least have an interest. I can now but repeat what I had occasion to write once before: "Apologies for the past or promises for the future would indicate a want of confidence in my own integrity. I have simply done what I conceived to be my duty, and I propose to do it now." The Confederate Government wiped out States Rights the first year of its existence—a bloody war wiped out Slavery, and wiped out the Confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, "Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?" and I emphatically answer Yes! Let each and every white man in the South say: "Abstract ideas or obsolete theories shall not govern me, for I will look facts in the face as they exist, and make the best out of the future, without moping over the past. It is not to be presumed that I shall be asked to compromise my honor, or be false to my friends, for I am compelled to obey the laws, and being an elector simply gives me an opportunity to make the laws more favorable"—then will confidence be restored, and plenty abound once more.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, took place on the evening of the 19th inst. President ANGELL delivered an address on the spirit in which a man should enter on and pursue his profession. The graduating class numbered twenty-three.

Merchants' Union Express Company—A Card.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 365 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in to-day's issue of the *Herald* the statement that a suit has been commenced for an injunction against the Merchants' Union Express Company "for a receiver of its property on the grounds of the reckless squandering of the money of the Company, its present insolvency, and the attempt on the part of a portion of the officers of the Company to effect for their own benefit a secret and clandestine arrangement for winding up the Company."

It is not true that any suit of this character has been commenced against this Company; but a summons and complaint was yesterday served on me individually in the City of Auburn, wherein the above charges, with many others equally false and ridiculous, were set forth.

The complaint is but a part of the tactics of the enemy, being a tissue of falsehoods; and every material allegation therein is utterly and recklessly untrue. The proceeding, although taken in the name of an individual, is evidently instigated and controlled by the managers of the old express monopolies, and an unscrupulous ring of stockjobbers, who have, from the date of the organization of this Company, sought by every device to depreciate its stock and shake the faith of its stockholders and the public in the value of the stock.

Believing this to be the fact, we shall interpose no obstacle to a full and complete investigation, but, on the contrary, we shall court such investigation, when we shall disprove every material allegation in the complaint, and satisfy foes as well as friends that the facts set forth in the recent report of our trustees are literally true.

So far from the Company being insolvent, the fact is that it owes no debts and never has owed any; and there has never been a day since the opening of its lines when there have not been several hundred thousand dollars in its treasury.

Its business was never more prosperous than to-day, and its receipts have rapidly increased from the date of commencement up to this time; and during the same time the receipts of the old companies have as rapidly diminished.

The returns to the United States Revenue office show these facts: From them, as published, it appears that the receipts of the Merchants' Union for the single month of May, just passed, were greater than those ever earned by any Express Company in the same time; and were within about $9,000 of the receipts of the American express company for the whole of last quarter, embracing January, February and March, and for the month of March last were greater than the receipts of the United States and American Express Companies combined.

No company, of its magnitude, was ever managed and operated with greater care and economy. It is running more miles of line, and doing a larger business, and is better equipped than any other express company in the United States; and its stock is, without doubt, *intrinsically* worth far more than that of any other express company.

Touching the "secret and clandestine" arrangement referred to, it is simply ridiculous as well as recklessly and wantonly untrue.

The complaint will be answered at once, and the case forced to a trial at the earliest day.

J. N. KNAPP,
Secretary of the Merchants' Union Express Co.

How a Judge Had His Teeth Extracted.

The Colton Dental Association is gaining in popularity daily. Its rooms are often crowded with unfortunates who are forced to have teeth drawn, but who always testify that by inhaling the laughing gas they were rendered utterly unconscious of the pain of the operation. Many of our friends have tried it, with happy results. Among recent witnesses, Judge Monell testifies as follows:

To the Editor New-York Evening Gazette:

Rather more of curiosity than any desire to avoid the pain of tooth-drawing led me yesterday to place myself in the hands of the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, to try the effect of nitrous oxide gas; and I volunteer to write you this note, as well to express my gratification at the result as to testify to their skill in the operation.

The gas I inhaled produced complete unconsciousness, and I was wholly oblivious of anything that transpired. I felt no pain whatever, and have not since experienced any inconvenience or suffered any harm. I was skeptical before, but I am now convinced that nitrous oxide gas, as an anæsthetic, is harmless, and able to destroy all pain in tooth-drawing.

I shall unhesitatingly recommend them to any suffering friend. Respectfully yours,

CLAUDIUS L. MONELL.

—[*Advertisement.*

Mercantile Agency Suit.

A CARD.

In March, 1866, the firm of DUN, WIMAN & Co., the Canada branch of R. G. DUN & Co., of this City, commenced an action against us in Canada, alleging that we had copied certain portions of their Canada Volume of Commercial Reports.

As neither of our firm had ever seen the book we were accused of copying, nor ever employed any one else, either directly or indirectly, to copy it, and as the person we employed to superintend the revision of Canada West for our book denied, under oath, having made any copies from other books, we deemed it unnecessary to take any notice of the newspaper reports so industriously circulated by our opponents, and quietly awaited the legal investigations, confidently believing they would be far more damaging to them than to us.

But the evidence at the late trial forces on us the unwilling conviction that the person who made the revision of Canada West for Volume XVIII. of our book had access to, and copied certain errors in DUN, WIMAN & Co.'s book, or was made the dupe of a conspiracy on the part of certain parties who furnished reports for both agencies.

At any rate, the reports we are accused of copying were furnished to us in manuscript as original, and paid for as such; and whatever our legal liabilities may be for the acts of others done without our knowledge or authority, we assure the mercantile community that we never have knowingly adopted, and never shall be willing to vouch for, the ratings of any other Mercantile Agency than our own.

Since the commencement of the suit our Canadian reports have been thoroughly revised, and we take this occasion to invite those who desire the *best* book of commercial reports, to carefully compare ours with any other published, *before renewing their subscriptions to either*. The different books will speak for themselves.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
Improved Mercantile Agency,
JUNE 18, 1867. No. 247 Broadway.

REPLY.

In the above card Messrs. BRADSTREET & SON deem it necessary to make the admission that the party who was employed in getting up their Canada reports, copied "*certain errors*" in DUN, WIMAN & Co.'s book. It must strike the reader as somewhat singular that the errors only should have been copied, especially in view of the fact that the Messrs. BRADSTREET are still before the Court of Chancery in Canada, maintaining their *right* to appropriate the whole book.

They would have the public infer that as they received these reports in manuscript as original, and paid for them as such, that they are, therefore, innocent of guilty knowledge that the reports had been pirated. How far this inference is correct may be judged from the circumstances of obtaining these reports and the amount of money their compilation cost. It was proven by the evidence of Messrs. BRADSTREET's own employes that these Canada reports were obtained by one man in two months; that in that short time they were increased from *two thousand* to *twelve thousand*; and that the total cost was *eight hundred dollars*. If the Messrs. BRADSTREET are in the habit of procuring their original reports as to the standing, character and credit of traders at the rate of two hundred per day from each of their agents, and at an average cost of sixty-five cents per thousand, and that, too, over the broad face of a sparsely-settled Province, it is obvious that it would hardly pay to be piratical. But whether reports so expeditiously and cheaply obtained can be relied on as a basis for credit transactions, the public will be best able to judge. If the Messrs. BRADSTREET are willing to admit that this is the character of all their reports, and have the assurance to ask merchants to grant credits on such information, they may be, by a very liberal stretch of charity, acquitted of guilty knowledge of the piracy. But they know, as every merchant who has been in the habit of investigating credits knows, that such a thing as this is an absurdity. The Messrs. BRADSTREET proved it to be an absurdity themselves by the evidence of the same employes who swore that the subsequent revision of the Canada reports, alluded to above, cost five or six thousand dollars, and occupied five men four months steadily.

They admit that this suit has been in progress since March of 1866—a period of fifteen months. Do the Messrs. BRADSTREET conduct their business in such a manner that it takes them such a length of time to decide whether twelve thousand of their reports are original or not, or have been pirated from an opponent's book? And is it necessary to have the assistance of the Court of Chancery to enable them to reach a conclusion on a matter of so much importance?

They steadily denied up to the last moment that these reports were pirated at all. It has cost a large sum of money, and a great inconvenience to a large number of respectable witnesses, to prove a fact which the Messrs. BRADSTREET now admit, but admit so tardily as to show that unless they had been forced to it, they never would have admitted it at all. In view, therefore, of the long time which has elapsed since the charge was made and the suit commenced, the ample opportunity for investigation that has been afforded, and the reluctant but partial admission now made, we submit that the statement that they had no previous knowledge of the piracy is at least doubtful. Nay, more than this, they have fought the case to the present point with great persistence, throwing all kinds of delays and technical legal difficulties in the way, and even now, as before stated, are still before the Court claiming the *right* to appropriate our book, owing to the accidental omission of the printer to copyright it. When men claim a legal right to do a moral wrong their moral innocence can hardly be admitted.

But the sublimity of impudence is reached in the concluding paragraph of the above card, in which the public are informed that their forthcoming book will contain a thorough revision of their Canadian reports. How much reliance can be placed upon their plea of "injured innocence" as to the previous piracy, may be imagined when the reader is informed that the very Canada names which their existing books contain are absolutely those pirated from our book. This fact was proved by Mr. CHAS. F. CLARK, the Detroit manager for Messrs. BRADSTREET, and the general manager of the Canada business, who swore that the names furnished to their travelers of whom to procure reports were actually taken from the book, which we proved to have been a copy of ours. The same fact was still further and most conclusively proved by the evidence of Mr. Hoffman, a husband of one of the New-York partners and a defendant in the case, who swore that the type from which the pirated book had been printed had never been distributed; that subsequent editions, but with all the errors corrected, had been and would be printed from the identically same type. With such undoubted evidence from the parties themselves, as to the continued use of these pirated names, how is it possible to credit their statements, either as to their innocence or as to the reliability of their publication.

Messrs. BRADSTREET & SON say "that they never have knowingly adopted and never shall be willing to vouch for the ratings of any other Mercantile Agency than their own." How they can make such a statement with any appearance of truth it is impossible to conceive in view of the following affidavit, which came up in course of the suit, but which, as it refers to matters in the United States and not in Canada, we were not permitted to put into Court.

IN CHANCERY.

In re. Dun, Wiman & Co. vs. J. M. Bradstreet & Son.—I, Samuel Duncan, of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, one of the United States of America, attorney, make oath and say: That in the month of September or October, in the year of our Lord 1863, I resided in Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and was in the employment of the defendants. That subsequent to the last-mentioned date I went to the City of New-York, and entered the office of the defendants, in the said City of New York. That during my employment with Bradstreets, in the City of New-York my business was a thorough examination and comparison of R. G. Dun and Company's Reference Book for the United States of America, with the defendant's, Bradstreet's Commercial Reports for the United States. That I was informed that R. G. Dun and Company's book was obtained from one of Dun's subscribers, of whose name I am ignorant.

That the binding was carefully taken off Dun's Reference Book, and the book compared with Bradstreet's, and *a pencil mark made against every name, city, town or place contained in the plaintiffs' (R. G. Dun & Co.'s) book and not contained in the defendant's (Bradstreet's) book, which names, with the ratings and the places, were copied off and incorporated in the next subsequent edition of the defendant's (Bradstreet's) edition of their Commercial Reports.*

(Signed) SAMUEL DUNCAN.

Subscribed and sworn to by Samuel Duncan, before me, in the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this 21st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1867, having been first read over to the deponent, Samuel Duncan, who was informed that he was liable to a cross-examination as to its contents, and at liberty to add to or vary the same. (Signed) F. A. SCHNEIDER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Louis Co., Mo.

We know nothing of Mr. DUNCAN except that he gave us respectable references at Dubuque, Iowa, where he formerly resided; while the fact that he was employed by the Messrs. BRADSTREET between two and three years in the performance of such delicate duties as the above, ought to be satisfactory evidence as to his reliability.

In conclusion, we also beg to say that our Reference Book, carefully compiled and revised to date, and containing only original names and reliable information, will be issued promptly on the 1st of July, and after the above exposures, we think we can safely submit it to a comparison with the Messrs. BRADSTREET's publication.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Proprietors of the Mercantile Agency,
No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory Astor House.

Why do the presents of Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, made by the beaux to the belles, resemble letters with wrong superscriptions? Because they are all Miss-directed.

In what respect does PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS resemble window glass? In this, that the sachets (sashes) would be worthless without it.

To Break Chills and Eradicate Fever and Ague, try Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, if you desire a safe and permanent cure. Sold everywhere.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

"With Four Metallic Qualifications a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

But for a tonic appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in PLANTATION BITTERS. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the druggists and grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Both belles and beaux in town and city,
Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE;
And grave and gay, polite and witty,
Pronounce it superfine.
'Tis known no dressing for the Hair
Can with the COCOAINE compare.

This and all of BURNETT'S preparations are for sale at No. 592 Broadway, and by druggists everywhere.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

A Hundred Styles of Straw Hats, plain, ornate, elegant, piquant, captivating, cool, and all new this season. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

CASAMAJOR—HOLBERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, by Rev. Dr. Friel, at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, PAUL CASAMAJOR to LOUISE JANE HOLBERTON.

GREENE—MUNSON.—On Thursday, June 20, at St. Thomas' Church, New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. C. R. Duffie, D. D., of New-York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Beardsley, RICHARD HENRY GREENE, of New-York, to MARY GERTRUDE, daughter of E. B. Munson, Esq., of the former place.

WIGHT—ABENDROTH.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Thursday, June 20, by Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., to ELLEN M. ABENDROTH, all of Portchester.

DIED.

BALL.—On Sunday, June 23, WILLIAM W., son of Dr. A. S. Ball, aged 25 years, of consumption contracted in the army.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his residence No. 43 West 11th-st. His classmates and members of the Chi Psi fraternity are particularly invited without further notice.

BENSON.—On Saturday evening, June 22, at New-Utrecht, L. I., MARIA, widow of Egbert Benson, in the 65th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at New-Utrecht, L. I., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DAY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Sunday, June 23, at New-Durham, N. J., MARY E. DAY, daughter of Samuel S. and the late Mary Day, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 10 A. M.

FISHER.—On Sunday, June 23, MOSES F. FISHER.

Relatives and friends, also the members of the Veteran Corps, Company G, 4th Regiment, are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 55 2d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to White Plains Tuesday morning.

GOODWIN.—On Sunday, June 23, HARRIET L., relict of the late Courter Goodwin, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons and sons-in-law, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 118 East 62d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

GRAVES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 21, WILLIAM H. GRAVES, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Classon-av., near Gates, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HARRIMAN.—On Friday, June 21, ORLANDO HARRIMAN, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, No. 45 West 28th-st.

HOYT.—At Danbury, on Sunday, June 23, MARY M., wife of Eli T. Hoyt.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday, 25th. Train leaves New-York and New-Haven Depot at 7 o'clock A. M., returning same day.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, June 23, CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Esq., in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 235 7th-av. The remains will be removed to Framingham, Mass., for interment.

LEE.—At Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, June 20, after a lingering illness, JANNETTE B., wife of Oliver H. Lee, and daughter of the late Philip S. Parker, of Albany.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

LODER.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday, June 23, at the residence of his son, Benjamin Loder, JARED LODER, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Lewis B., Noah and Cyrus W. Loder, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Methodist Church, Rye. Train by New-York and New-Haven Railroad at 11½ A. M.

MANN.—At Milton, N. Y., on Seventh Day, 22d inst., JOHN MANN, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Third Day, 25th inst., at 1 P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, Milton. Carriages will be in waiting at Milton Ferry on the arrival of the 6:45 A. M. train (Hudson River Railroad) from 30th-st.

MATHEWSON.—On Sunday morning, June 23, MABEL, youngest daughter of Park and Mary Mathewson, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Gabriel Kent, No. 155 West 47th-st.

MEASE.—On Friday, June 21, CHARLES B. MEASE, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 315 East 18th-st., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEILL.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, C. L. Brace, Hastings on the Hudson, on Saturday evening, June 22, MARIANNE, eldest daughter of the late Robert Neill, of Belfast, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3¾ o'clock. Train from 30th-st. at 2 P. M.

POOLE.—At Lakeville, L. I., on Saturday, June 22, SAMUEL C. POOLE, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 9¾ o'clock train from Hunter's Point at Great Neck.

WARREN.—At Stamford, Conn., Saturday, June 22, HERBERT, son of James and Mary E. Warren, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 25th inst., from St. John's Church, Stamford, at 10 [illegible] A. M., express train leaves New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR GROCER

FOR

TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

are now constructing a Railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
having thirty years to run, and bearing interest, payable in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road is completed from Omaha 376 miles west, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. An additional portion of 141 miles is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific within the year 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

United States Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds, averaging about $28,250 per mile, estimating the distance at 1,565 miles........	$44,208,000
The Company's own First Mortgage Bonds, made by act of Congress a first lien on the entire line—same amount........	44,208,000
Donation of 20,032,000 acres Government land, the full value of which could not now be realized—estimated at........	30,000,000
Total resources, exclusive of capital......	$118,416,000

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in. The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The bonds now offered are less than ten millions dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty millions dollars have already been expended.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of
NINE PER CENT.,
and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

INCREASED FACILITIES,
AT LOW RATES AND GREATER DISPATCH.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS,
and others doing business on the line of the
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The American Express Company have lately completed arrangements with the Hudson River Railroad by which they are enabled to offer the public far greater facilities in speed and much lower rates than have ever heretofore been offered. Expresses will be received and forwarded by all Passenger trains.

The Company have agents at all the stations, also, the necessary facilities at all the important places on the road for the receipt and delivery of goods or parcels at the doors of their patrons, without extra charge. They have also established BRANCH OFFICES in the
CITY OF NEW-YORK
and vicinity as follows, at which business will hereafter be received and delivered, and all orders left at same for wagons to call will receive prompt attention.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
NOS. 122 AND 124 BROADWAY,
Corner Cedar-st., New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Nos. 61 Hudson-st.; 1½ Murray-st.; 380 Canal-st.; 563 Broadway; 13th-st. and Broadway; under Wallack's Theatre; 29th-st., Hudson River Railroad Depot; 944 Broadway; foot of Cortlandt-st.; 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad Depot; Nos. 166 Montague-st. and 434 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; 81 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and at 18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

All packages or other business destined for New-York should be addressed to the STREET and NUMBER; and all matter for that portion of the City located above 30th-st. station will be delivered direct from that point immediately on the arrival of trains.

Particular attention will be given to the filling of all orders intrusted to our care for the purchase of goods, or other business, and returns made by first trains.

SPECIAL RATES will be made for the SEASON or YEAR to shippers of heavy first-class goods, to whom we are prepared under this arrangement to offer better facilities than they can procure from any other source, as we will contract to RECEIVE FREIGHT AT THEIR DOORS and DELIVER SAME AT DOOR OF CONSIGNEE, saving all expenses for drayage at each end of route, and DELAYS and DAMAGES incident to the shipping by river or railroad.

Our facilities for local business are unlimited, and no delays can occur. ALL LOSSES OR DAMAGES WILL BE PROMPTLY SETTLED.

For information as to rates, apply to agents at stations or to General Office, No. 124 Broadway.

CHAS. H. WELLS, General Agent.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Box Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WALRAVEN

OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row. F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail. No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK or brown, instantaneous, natural, durable, the best and cheapest in use; quantity equals any dollar size. Depot removed to No. 95 Duane-st. near Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRINITY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

Containing the Psalms and Hymn Tunes, Chants, &c., used in Trinity Church, New-York, and its Three Chapels. By Edward Hodges, of Sidney College, Cambridge, England, with Valuable Additions by the Editor, S. Parkman Tuckerman, Mus. Doc., Organist and Director of Music in St. Paul's Church, Boston. Cloth, $4 75; Boards, $2 50. Sent post-paid.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

U. S. 5-20 COUPONS,

Due July 1,

Cashed in Gold,

BY

HENRY A. HEISERS' SONS.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-STREET.

September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 22, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $30 25.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $6 25.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $36 45.
ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL.......$1,000,000.

(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'NW. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."

$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,

BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,

(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA.
BELLEFONTAINE LINE.
COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL,
CITY OF CINCINNATI,
STOCKS AND BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

F. E. WORCESTER,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKER,
No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 8.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, held at St. Louis on the 13th inst., Charles Butler, Robert Bayard, Russell Sage, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas Denny, all of New-York; W. H. Underwood, of Belleville, Ill.; John S. Hayward, of Hillsboro, Ill.; Levi Davis, Alton, Ill.; Anthony Thornton, Shelbyville, Ill.; George W. Parker, Charleston, Ill.; Carlos S. Greeley, St. Louis; M. M. Dill, Paris, Ill.; and Jacob H. Hager, Terre Haute, were elected Directors. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Charles Butler, Esq., was reelected President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, or corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.

JNO. JONES,
Treasurer State of Georgia.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Central National Bank.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD and Gold Room wishes to form a connection with an established house. Address Box No. 5,662 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108¾	108⅞	June, 7-30......	106⅛	106⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	112¾	113	July, 7-30	106⅛	106⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107	107⅜	N.Y.7 Pc.B.Loan	104½	105
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅝	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅝	107	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107	107¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 " new, '65.	109⅝	109⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117⅛
10-40 Registered.	100	100⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	116⅝
10-40 Coupon...	100	100⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
Gold..............	137⅞	138	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
August 7-30.....	106⅛	106⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114¼	114¾

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

CITY RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—$20 000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the "Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company," due 1880, interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.

Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Will pay the usual SIX PER CENT. dividend, free from tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000, on after July 17. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 to $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.—Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, (opposite Mott-st.) Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-heads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYDE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Pressworks for the trade.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.

F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
HARTFORD, June 20, 1867.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of June, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, July 1, 1867. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer-books will be closed the 25th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 21, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at Boston this 19th day of June, 1867, it was

Voted, That a Dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared payable on the third day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 21st instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 21st inst. until the 3d of July next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of Government tax, for the six months ending June 30, 1867, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 1 next.

The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.
By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from June 27 to July 1.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-book will close on the 25th inst., and open on the 2d proximo.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK,
(Brown Bros. & Co.'s Building,)
Corner Wall and Hanover sts., June 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK,
June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th July next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.

WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY has this day declared a dividend out of its net profits of FOUR per cent., payable on and after June 24 to the stockholders of that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1867.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 1.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1867.

J. R. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, corner of 37th-st. and Park-av., just completed, with black walnut trimmings on parlor story. The situation is unsurpassed. The three houses adjoining on the avenue, with the one on 37th-st., are also for sale. Apply to

T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, HIGH stoop, brown-stone house on Madison-av., fine location and full size, and in perfect order, would be rented to a first-class strictly private family; the whole or part of the furniture could be purchased if wanted. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY MODERN STONE house in 48th-st., near 5th-av., in complete order; possession at once. Also, three-story brick house in Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, 20x40x100 feet; water, gas and gas-fixtures and dumb waiter; price $5,000. Address "Owner of Houses," Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY IN BROOKlyn, with a carriage-house; large lot; every way desirable: $12,000; with furniture, horse and carriages, $16,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—FURnished or unfurnished, at Rumsen Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., a large house, containing 17 rooms; has a large lawn, plenty of shade, fine river and ocean view, but an hour's drive to Long Branch; stable, pasture for cow, &c., vegetable garden planted; communication six times per day. Apply to D. B. KEELER, Jr., No. 43 Pine-st., or to A. HANCE & SON, near the premises.

A PLEASANT COTTAGE AT MAMARONECK to let for the Summer, furnished; convenient to depot and steamboat landing; garden planted; possession given on the 1st of July or sooner if desired. Apply or address T. H. FIELD, Room No. 7, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—SITUated in Westchester County, near the City, and Harlem Railroad; in complete order; garden made, &c., &c.; will be rented at a reasonable price for a few months, or longer term. Apply to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

A FINE HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City; 12 rooms, gas, bath, range, and all improvements; fine lawn, piazzas, stables, fruit and shade trees; view of the Sound; near the depot; rent very cheap. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., a new cottage of ten rooms; three minutes' walk from the M. & E. R. R. depot. For particulars inquire of H. HICKE WHITE, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

CHAS. N. WHITE.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A FURNISHED BRICK villa; river view; ten minutes' walk from depot; garden taken care of free; $1,000 for season; $1,400 for year. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 225 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN TARRYTOWN to let from the 1st of July at prices from $100 to $300 per month. For cards of introduction apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 200 Broadway.

AT CHERRY HILL, N. J., A FURNISHED cottage to let for the Summer or year. Near railroad depot, and within 8 miles' drive of New-York. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one or two small families in Westchester County, only two hours from the City, five miles east of Peekskill; twelve trains daily; near Lake Mohigan; elegant grounds; shade and lawn; good fishing and boating, and ample table. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y.; or apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODAtions and excellent board can be had at North Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains daily by New-Haven and Housatonic Railroads. Terms $7 per week for adults. For further particulars address Z. T. ADAMS.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO AND A HALF miles from Peekskill, at a farmhouse, beautifully situated on high ground; can accommodate two families. Refer to Thomas Russell, No. 88 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYing a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. BANKS, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FINE MOUNTAIN AIR and scenery, excellent fishing, &c. Particulars at BRADHURST & FIELD'S, No. 80 Cedar-st.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBtained at Coeymans, 4 miles from the steamboat landing and 2½ miles from the Saratoga and Athens Railroad depot; a stage runs daily to meet the boat, and passes the railroad depot. This is a pleasant location, with large grounds, fine shade trees and pleasant drives; horses and carriages on hand for use of boarders. For particulars inquire of NEWTON BRIGGS, No. 159 Duane-st., or of JACOB J. REYNOLDS, barge *Republic*, foot of Beach-st., or by letter to

VERPLANK WHITBECK,
Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, N. Y.—Within one mile of New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large, grounds well shaded; parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; good water, pleasant drives and a healthy location. Inquire of J. F. TRAVIS, No. 39 Murray-st., or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR $8 per week in Hackensack, at a first-class house, three minutes' from depot and one hour from City; location delightful and healthy. Address S. A. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR genteel families and single gentlemen. Address Box No. 22½ Post-office, Mamaroneck, or inquire at Railway Depot.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.

The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open. This house is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or at No. 76 5th-av.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER Vt., is open from June to October as a first-class Summer Hotel. Address F. H. ORVIS, Room No. 12, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, or call from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 23d inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE Grove Hotel now open; superior inducements to families and transient guests. Under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.

H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circulars.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.

POSTPONED SALE OF

76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 25, ON THE GROUND.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.

For maps and particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers,

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

WATERLOO-PLACE.

FOR SALE,

One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

EAST-ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—Nine new, and nearly new, houses with lots of various sizes, and at prices ranging from $4,000 to $30,000, all in complete order.

Also, several very desirable plots of land suitable for building lots. The beautiful location of these houses and lands, their proximity to the City of New-York, (time less than an hour,) with the many advantages possessed by East-Orange as a place of residence, render this a rare opportunity to obtain, at a low figure, a country home, thus delightfully situated, within one hour of Wall-st. The owner being imperatively called away, will close out cheap, if sales be made at once; full particulars at our office.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN NEW-Jersey, consisting of four and a half lots, with fruit, shrubbery and flowers; with a two-story house and extension; located quarter of a mile from Shady Side Landing, on river road leading to Fort Lee; there are two steamboats, each making four trips per day, one from Christopher the other from Spring-st., North River, landing at Shady Side each way. Inquire of B. S. DEMAREST, No. 21 John-st., S. D. DEMAREST, No. 624 Greenwich-st., or of J. D. DEMAREST, near the premises.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., ONE of the most genteel and desirable residences on the Hill, fine large house with extension, both French roof, slated, in perfect order throughout, with heater, stationary tubs, &c.; large ornamental and vegetable grounds, fine old trees, convenient to cars, schools, &c.; on very high ground, and surrounded by elegant improvements; photographs and diagrams can be seen at the office of C. SULLIVAN, Esq., No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 19. Apply at S. GARABRANT'S Real Estate Agency, Bergen-square, N. J.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—A small, convenient house, with six rooms, on a lot 35 by 130 feet, in a very pleasant part of the city; ten minutes' walk from M. & E. or N. J. R. R. depot; the lot is well filled with choice fruit; a good well and cistern on the lot; price, $4,500. Apply on the premises, No. 71 North Orleans-st., or address F. S. BARLOW, No. 25 Orange-st., Newark.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUtiful country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$11,000.—FOR SALE AT RYE ON the water, two miles from depot, a beautiful new cottage with three acres. Also magnificent building sites from three to ten acres. Unequaled marine and inland views. Bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to J. H. WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, two miles from depot, at Tarrytown; 50 acres of the very best of land, good buildings and pleasantly situated; a beautiful drive from depot, will be sold at a very low price and easy terms to close an estate. J. Q. FOWLER, No. 3 West 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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22 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—NEAR Mount Vernon; the finest building site in the township of Eastchester. Inquire of F. GROTE, No. 78 Fulton-st., corner of Gold, or apply to JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful cottage; 12 rooms, stable for four horses; near ocean. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE FOR SALE cheap; twenty-one or less acres; near Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Box 21 South Orange, N. J.

GOOD FACTORY SITES ON NAVIGABLE water, within 12 miles of City Hall. Address Post-office Box No. 3,429 New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 81 MONROE-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board at a reasonable price. House newly furnished. N. B.—Call and see.

BOARD FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY—Not over forty minutes from the City, on the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable. Address S. N., Box No. 1,194 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

NO. 33 GREENWICH-AV.—TO LET, A nicely furnished hall bedroom, with partial board if desired, in a small private family. References exchanged.

TWO SOUTHERN FAMILIES CAN FIND board for the Summer in a first-class house on Murray Hill, on a wide street, between 5th and Madison avs. Address M. W., Box No. 4 646.

ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN and wives or single persons, on the most reasonable terms, at No. 44 Jane-st. First-class house and locality.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or single gentlemen; well-furnished rooms and good board, at No. 106 West 19th-st. (old No. 76.)

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, at No. 88 Morton-st. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 127 West 42d-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies, 50c. Gents, $1.

DRY GOODS

A GREAT SACRIFICE
IN MOURNING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMESE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40c. per yard, worth 75c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
BLACK WORSTED HERMAINE, yard wide, $1, worth $1 50.
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s., worth 6s.
PLAIN and FIGURED GRENADINES, 50c., worth 87½c.
N. B.—One case 5-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $10.
A lot of REAL SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, a splendid bargain. Wholesale buyers invited.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

CAMBRIC AND LINEN BREAKFAST SETS.

PUFFED MUSLIN WAISTS AND ZOUAVES, handsomely trimmed with ribbons, valenciennes and Cluny lace.

ALSO,

A large assortment of
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' PLAIN AND TUCKED WAISTS, in linen, cambric and muslin,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

5,000 REAL CLUNY LACE COLLARS, 50 cents, warranted worth $1 50 and $2.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SCARFS, TIES

AND

CRAVATS,

IN NEW AND

FASHIONABLE FABRIC,

FROM THE LEADING

MAGAZINS DU MODE

OF

LONDON AND PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever offered in the

UNITED STATES,

AT

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR

AND

HOSIERY,

LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS,

in

REAL BALBRIGGAN

and

LISLE THREAD.

In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the

FASHIONABLE

and

FASTIDIOUS,

At

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING

AND

BASE BALL SUITS

OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS

on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose

AT

UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK,

All the departments REPLENISHED with NEW GOODS, just landed, viz.: DRESS SILK, FOULARDS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, &c., &c.

The balance of BLACK SILKS MARKED DOWN 50 cents per yard.

BLACK GOODS for MOURNING, the BEST CHOICE in this City.

500 pieces JACONETS, just received from PARIS, will be opened in the afternoon.

200 pieces new PIQUES and PERCALE, for dresses; SILK CLOAKS at a great reduction.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, at $15, worth $30.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,
No. 645 BROADWAY.
ONLY STORE.
GREAT BARGAINS.
REDUCING STOCK
TO ENLARGE THE STORE.
CLOSING OUT.
STRAW GOODS,
EVERY STYLE AND SHAPE.
BOYS' AND MISSES' HATS.
LADIES' BONNETS.
STRAW HATS CLOSING OUT; 6c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 88c.
SUN AND SHADE HATS.
BEST WILLOW SHAKERS, 15c.
SACRIFICE ON RIBBONS.
RIBBONS, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., per yard.
WIDE RICH BONNET-RIBBONS, 25c.
DRESS-TRIMMINGS CLOSING.
VELVET RIBBONS, 25c. PIECE.
WIDE NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN-LACES, 25c.
PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS AT COST.
LINEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS AT COST.
PARASOLS AT COST.
SUN-UMBRELLAS AT COST,
TO REDUCE STOCK.
CLUNY LACES, 6c., 8c., 10c.
SILK LACE VAILS, 6c. to $2.
BANDS AND EDGINGS.
CLOSING OUT.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c., 8c., 10c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 50c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c., 25c., 31c.
SILK LACE BARBES, 6c. to 25c.
PANIC PRICES.
FINE LINEN COLLARS, 3c.
FINE LINEN SETS, 15c.
BARGAINS.
1,000 DOZENS 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
20,000 PAPERS NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
PINS, 14 ROWS, 4c. PAPER.
15,000 CARDS HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. CARD.
DRESS-BUTTONS, 2c., 6c. DOZEN.
HOSIERY.
150 DOZENS LADIES' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
200 DOZENS GENTS' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
200 DOZENS MISSES' HEAVY HOSE, 12½c.
PANIC PRICES.
$1 KID GLOVES AT 50c.
$1 75 KID GLOVES AT $1.
LOTS OF GLOVES AT 15c., 20c. PAIR.
LOT FINE LINEN FANS, SPOTTED, 10c.
CLOSING OUT.
2,000 BOXES GENTS' ENAMELED PAPER COLLARS, 10c. BOX.
LADIES' TUCKED PAPER COLLARS, 10c. DOZEN.
CLOSING LACE COLLARS.
CLOSING LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
LOTS OF OTHER GOODS CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPENING,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW GOODS,
LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
SPECIALTY.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
REAL LACE AND
LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEST QUALITY RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S SIZES, ALL SELECTED COLORS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 66 14TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will offer during this week, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FLANNELS, LINENS, HOSIERY.
Also,
LADIES & CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
WALKING DRESSES.
BOYS' SUMMER SUITS,
&c., &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Preparatory to taking their semi-annual inventory.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
containing many new and beautiful
DESIGNS,
RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-sts.

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED AND Machine Edging and Insertion, new fresh patterns, just opened, at half the usual prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

LLAMA AND PUSHER LACE SHAWLS,
ROTONDES AND JACKETS,
At GREAT BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 24,
a choice lot of
ELEGANT SILK SACKS
at $20 and $25.
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No 739 BROADWAY (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN.
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready-made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Ruffings and Trimmings for under-garments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOU-

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.
THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In the
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE,
AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!
A large and elegant assortment
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELING, DAMASKS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, AND FIXTURES IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT GAYNOR'S ONLY STORE,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

WALKING SUITS.

We invite ladies to take a peep at our window and see what we have got in the above line.

We have just received our Summer importation, and are prepared to accommodate ladies with the latest Paris style

CORSETS.

We have the largest and most elegant assortment of Corsets in the United States.

GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store.

2,500 YARDS REAL VALENCIENNES Edgings, Laces and Insertions, at less than gold prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Will add to their popular
DRESS GOODS STOCK
On MONDAY, June 24,
NORWICH POPLINS,
BAREGE HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
And other fabrics suitable for the present season at half the cost of importation.

The well known reputation of this house for superior goods at low prices should induce every purchaser to visit their establishment.

UNDERGARMENTS.—$10,000 WORTH OF Chemises, Night-dresses, Drawers, Slips, Waists, and Robes, closing out at cost to make room for other goods.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Ribbons at still lower prices to-day.
Bonnet Silks, Materials and Colored Crapes, cheap.
Millinery Laces, half regular prices.
New French Flowers, every morning.
Straw Braids, Cords and Tassels half last week's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS FROM AUCTION THIS DAY, AT HALF LAST MONTH'S PRICES.
Plain Silk Sun Umbrellas at $1 25, $1 50 and upward.
A line of the Richest Beaded Parasols exhibited this season. Prices down.
Fans, Fans, of every description, at less than cost of importation.
Ladies' Satchels, Yankee Notions, Skirts and Corsets, all under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, every description. Some new styles to-day.
The cheapest Colored, White and Black Ribbon Velvets in this City. Complete lines every shade.
Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons in endless variety.
Line of Cheap Black Crapes.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves at 10c., at 12c., at 18c., at 25c., and upward.
Kid-finished Silk Gloves, best qualities, 65c. the pair.
FROM AUCTION.
Silk Mitts at 20c., 25c. and 31c. per pair. Bargains.
Finer Goods proportionately cheap.
Kid Gloves from 44c. per pair.
Our best Kid Gloves, price unaltered.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c. and 12c. each.
Tucked Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c. each, fine.
Cheapest Line of Flouncings, Edgings, Tuckings, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Linen Sets in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Straw Goods, Straw Goods, Straw Goods.
Prices Down. Down with the Prices.
We can convey no idea by quotations about the Reduction of Prices in this Department.
Come and see. We have every shape and desirable Braid at about one-fourth last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT RETAIL.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
ENGLISH
AND
GERMAN
HOSIERY.
NOVELTIES IN
SCARFS,
TIES
AND
BOWS,
LINEN SACKS
AND DUSTERS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

BLACK THREAD LACES, VAILS, COIFFURES and Barbes. Point, Cluny and Point Applique Laces at remarkably low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S (NEW STORE,)
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
FRENCH MUSLIN
SKIRTS.
Just received, several cases
LATEST PARIS FASHIONS
IN
Swiss, Lawn and Cambric, for Full dress.
Swiss, Lawn and Cambric, morning robes and suits.
BREAKFAST AND DRESSING SACKS,
Most becoming styles.
Also, LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS,
And LIGHT SUMMER HOOP SKIRTS.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store.
No. 824 BROADWAY, cor. of 12th-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES. EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

SHIPPING.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or its equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.............................$120
SECOND-CLASS...............................70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA...............................June 29
CHICAGO................................July 13
MANHATTAN..............................July 27
MINNESOTA..............................Aug. 10
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 26, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $100; Steerage, $35—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF CORK.............WEDNESDAY...June 26
CITY OF BOSTON...........SATURDAY....June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........WEDNESDAY...July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY....July 6
CITY OF DUBLIN...........WEDNESDAY...July 10
CITY OF LONDON...........SATURDAY....July 13
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..................SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON...................SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL.........................SATURDAY, July 13
ENGLAND, CUTTING...................SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....................$150
Second Cabin Passage.....................100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....................$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....................$125
Second Cabin Passage......................80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA..................................June 26
PALMYRA.................................July 3
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...............................$100 Gold.
Steerage.............................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.........................$75—$90 00
Steerage...................................32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin...................90 00
Steerage...................................40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
ANTWERP.
The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS,
No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND FRANCE.—An active, American business man proposes to leave in two weeks for Europe; will take in charge for the trip two or three lads, or act as secretary to a gentleman, or attend to any other business; is an experienced traveler and a thorough disciplinarian; time of absence, four to six months; refers to Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Crosby, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., W. A. Booth, Esq., C. B. Knevals, Esq., Nathan Bishop, LL. D., H. M. Pierce, LL. D., and other well-known names. Address HAYWARD, No. 56 East 26th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS.....July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER............July 27
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.........June 15 | SATURDAY.........July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.................$45
Passage money to Havana..................50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c.
For sale everywhere.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE..........GREENE...THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA.......BARTON...THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS....THURSDAY, July 11
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from pier 14, East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, sails TUESDAY, June 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading given in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and steamers to all points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA AND TARIFA are requested to be on board at the Cunard wharf, Jersey City, by 11 o'clock on Wednesday, 26th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 35	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 30	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 45 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 24th	8 A. M.	Monday, 24th	12 M.
Tuesday, 25th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	1 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th	10 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	2 P. M.
Thursday, 27th	11 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	3 P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry), connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12, North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn.—On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat METAWill leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 24th	7 A. M.	Monday, 24th	11¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	8¾ A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	12½ P. M.
Wednesday, 26th	9½ A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	1 P. M.
Thursday, 27th	10½ A. M.	Thursday, 27th	2½ P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily, (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:40 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., Express train to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:45 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY,
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; and barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PICNIC OF Sabbath-school and congregation of 16th-st. Baptist Church will occur on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., to Dudley's Grove, by steamboat and barge. Boats leave West 10th-st. at 7 o'clock, and West 22d-st. at 7:45 A. M. precisely. Adults' tickets, 50 cents; children's, 25 cents.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 62 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 135 West 21st-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets; carved rosewood suite in crimson plush; lace window curtains and cornices; window shades; rosewood quartettes; rosewood chairs in embroidery; carved mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus; mahogany bedsteads, straw paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany rockers and chairs, covered in hair cloth; chairs in lasting; velvet and Brussels stair carpet; rosewood hall stand, oilcloths, stair rods, &c. Further particulars in catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce.*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 39th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND BALMORALS.
DRURY & CO.
will sell at auction for cash on MONDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Boot and Shoe Commission Salesrooms, No. 162 Broadway, near Maiden-lane,
FIVE HUNDRED CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
comprising a large and well-assorted variety of men's, women's and children's goods, adapted to the requirements of the trade for City, Western and Southern trade, consigned by manufacturers for peremptory sale. Catalogues and samples ready.

FIFTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
10,000 TONS
deliverable at Washington, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:
25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant, I will sell at public auction, at the Navy-Yard, New-York, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz.:
A quantity of oakum shakings, Manila rope, &c.
A lot of coal cinders from brass furnaces.
A lot of wrought iron borings.
Six iron galleys.
A lot of carpenter's tools, paints, oils, &c.
Also, about 20 tons of American and foreign hemp.
Terms as usual.
EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Public attention is invited to the sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 25, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, of the following valuable property belonging to the estate of the late James McBrair, viz.:
Lot and building No. 96 Wall-st.; lot and building No. 121 Water-st.; one lot on west side of Madison-av., north of 40th-st.; six lots on north side of 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., and part of lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st.
G. TILLOTSON, Referee,
No. 40 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, &C.
By THEALL & BROTHERS, on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house. Catalogues now ready at the Auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. DARIUS PECK, Referee, on SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hudson, Columbia County,
THE EMPIRE LOOM WORKS, AT STOCKPORT,
Columbia County, on Claverack Creek, a never-failing water-power, five miles north of Hudson, N. Y.
Main building, brick factory and machine shop, 250x50 feet, two stories, with wheel-house, turbine wheel and shafting attached, with 12 to 14 feet head of water; carpenter's shop and saw-mill, large foundry and forging-shop, pattern-shop, cleaning shop, two barns, with stable and brick office, inclosing about five acres, and premises for about 500 workmen. Also,
THE EMPIRE HOUSE HOTEL,
with stable, barn, icehouse, &c., with accommodations for 30 to 40 persons; also, 12 double and single frame dwellings for workmen, and about 70 acres meadow and pasture land.
For further particulars apply at No. 155 Duane-st., New-York, or to the Referee, at Hudson.

NEW CANVAS AT AUCTION.
SALE AT NAVY-YARD.
By order of Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, June 24, at 12 M., the following, viz.:
A quantity of new hammock, cot and bag canvas. Also a large number of made-up hammocks, cots, clothes-bags, coal-bags, boat-awnings, &c.
TERMS—20 per cent. deposit at sale, and balance in United States currency within one week from day of sale.
EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1867.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV., 53D AND LEWIS STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee:
LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and the three-story brick dwelling on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., known as No. 111 Lewis-st.
8TH-AV.—5 four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 53d-st., and known as Nos. 746, 748, 750, 752 and 754. The houses have on each floor above the stores water-closets, range, boiler, stationary washtubs, and all modern improvements.
53D-ST.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 8th-av., known as No. 150. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in good order.
N. SOLOMON, Attorney, No. 112 Broadway.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer—Office No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements; the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c., &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York—time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam-cars every hour during the day and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 3⅓ YEARS' LEASE OF 15 LOTS, WITH VALUABLE BULKHEAD ON 13TH-AV., 21ST AND 22D STS., FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSING COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The lease of 15 lots of land situate on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore, has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $3,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE will be sold on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Pavilion Hotel, Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J., a nice cottage house, eight rooms, with Summer kitchen and good cellar, all in excellent order, with 1½ acres best garden land, now planted with a variety of fruits and vegetables, carriage-house, stables for six horses, all necessary outhouses, gold-fish pond, well stocked, only one mile from steamboat landing, and 24 from New-York City; two boats leave daily; boat foot of Barclay-st. leaves 9 A. M., Keyport 7 P. M., giving persons time to see property. For further particulars apply to AGG & BEERS, Commission Dealers, foot of Murray-st., North River. 15 per cent. of purchase money on day of sale; half on bond and mortgage.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF G. TILLOTSON, ESQ., REFEREE.—Partition sale of valuable property on Wall, Water and 40th sts., Fifth and Madison avs.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom.
WALL-ST.—Premises No. 96.
WATER-ST.—Premises No. 121
5TH-AV.—Lot on east side, near 40th-st.
40TH-ST.—6 lots on north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.
MADISON-AV.—2 lots on west side, between 40th and 41st sts.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 11 A. M., on the premises, Morrisania Hotel, Public Hall and other buildings adjacent thereto, together with a large number of valuable lots adjoining the residences of Robert Bonner and D. McMahon, Esqs., being a part of the estate of the late N. McGraw. For maps and particulars apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at public auction, at Horse Auction Mart, No. 62 East 14th-st., (Union-square.)
Team of sorrel mares, fifteen hands high, 6 years old; half sisters; stylish and free drivers.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 24, at 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 10 East River:
2,420 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
Cargo brig *Amelia* and *Celestina*, from Naples.

FOR SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 5th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam propeller
"CUYAHOGA."
Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1865. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating Engines, 36x32.
Two horizontal tubular Boilers.
Composition Screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, 24th instant, at Hoboken, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
H. A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELEBRATED yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JESSE O. DISSOSWAY, Auctioneer, the Administrator of the estate of H. M. Weed, will sell at auction at the Richmond Club Track, Staten Island, the balance of horses, mules, cattle, farming implements, &c., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, 80th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., a bay horse, 14 hands high, two white feet, white spots on the sides; also, a sorrell horse, on June 27, 1867, at 2 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 18, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 40,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.
The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this, of clay.
Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.
Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.
Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR,"
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."
Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.
The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.
Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.
The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.
Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.
Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.
Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.
J. G. FOSTER
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st. between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; also for construction of cross-walks in 129th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 88th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 52d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.
Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:
For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.
For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.
For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

DOCKS AND SLIPS TO RENT.—THE Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for leasing, until May 1, 1868, one-half of Piers Nos. 12, 18, 19 and 20 East River. Information respecting the same may be had on application at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1867.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 1, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th inst. for supplying Rations for the use of the crews of the revenue cutters on this station for the coming fiscal year.
The Ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, omitting the spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 21, 1867.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th inst. for supplying Ship-chandlery to the revenue cutters and boats on this station for the coming fiscal year.
Schedules of the articles required will be furnished on application at the Revenue Cutter Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

PERSONAL.

EN VERITE—TIRED OF PROMISES. Is desperate; knows your movements; will write to your house unless fulfilled.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
ELEGANT, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HALLS,
CONTAINING OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES,
properly and conspicuously arranged.
THE MOST REMARKABLE LIVING WONDERS
ever presented to an appreciative public.
AN UNSURPASSABLE ENTERTAINMENT
in a
MAGNIFICENT LECTURE-ROOM,
capable of
HOLDING 2,500 PERSONS,
by a
LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
The management of this
GREAT FAMILY RESORT
having catered for the public for
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY,
has a right conception of that description of amusement which the
INTELLIGENTLY-MORAL AND RESPECTABLE
community desire.
MUSEUM OPEN
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
A DAY'S ENJOYMENT FOR 30 CENTS.
ONLY 30 CENTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
The splendid spectacular play of the
SEA OF ICE: OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
To be seen at all hours.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
MRS. HAWKINS, a Bearded Lady,
ALEX. MONTARG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; weighs 54 pounds.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 230 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
The entertainments will commence EVERY AFTERNOON in the Lecture Room with
BANVARD'S ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
after which, in the spacious Theatre, an amusing Farce and a grand Pas Seul by Miss VULTE.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
the operatic Drama of
ROB ROY;
OR,
AULD LANG SYNE.
Produced with the original Music, new Scenery, new Costumes, Properties, &c., and with a brilliant Cast, embracing the entire strength of the Company.
Admission, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, 70 cents extra; Children, 20 cents; Boxes, $5.

THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES
GIVEN BY THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, June 27, 1867.
The programme consists of TWENTY-ONE GAMES, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and closing at 8 o'clock P. M.
Robertson's Bands and the Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.
Tickets 50 cents.
To be had from members of the Club and at the gate on the day of the games.

GRAND SCOTTISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the National Wallace Monument Fund, will take place at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26. Messrs. Kennedy, Simpson, Lombard, Charles Kemble Mason, and Miss Alice M. Harrison will appear. Tickets $1. To be had at the office of the *Scottish American Journal*, and of members of Monument Committee.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.............................Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 24, at 8.
1. March, "Styrian"............................Gung'l
2. Overture, "Cheval de Bronze".................Auber
3. Polka, "Mephisto"............................Grill
4. Selection, "Child of the Regiment"........Donizetti
5. Overture, "Martha"..........................Flotow
6. Waltz, "Village Swallows"..................Strauss
7. Serenade for Two Horns and Trombone..Bergmann
MESSRS. SCHMITZ, LOTZE and LETSCH.
8. Selection, "Crispino"........................Ricci
9. Overture, "Don Giovanni"....................Mozart
10. Ballad, "Her Bright Smile"...............Wrighton
Solo for Cornet—Mr. DIETZ.
11. Grand Potpourri, "Panorama of Vienna"......Ballin
CONDUCTOR.......................Mr. F. J. EBEN.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE ANNUAL STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL 13th-st. Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 25 and 26; 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Fifty cents.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M. A match for $2,000—two miles and repeat to wagons, between the celebrated horses DEXTER and LADY THORN.
B. Doble's b. g. DEXTER.
D. Phifer's b. m. LADY THORN.
These horses trotted a most extraordinary two-mile race in harness on the 14th inst., and as LADY THORN is now considered doing well, there can be no doubt but that a fast wagon race will be the result.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING MONDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M. Purse and stake of $650, two miles and repeat, in harness. D. Mace's b. g. WHALEBONE; owner's b. s. GEN. McCLELLAN; T. Carpenter's b. g. JACK LEWIS; owner's g. g. AJAX; D. Pfeiffer's ch. g. QUICKSILVER; Jackman's s. s. BERGER; Roden's b. g. CAPT. GILL.
SAME DAY—Match for $500.
B. Dobles names bl. m., with running mate to beat 2:35.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING TUESDAY, June 25, at 3 P. M. Match for $1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagons.
D. Phifer's four-year old b. s.
C. Robinson's four-year old b. filly.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON, MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR
PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES.—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GOLD MEDAL, STAR AND CROWN SCALE PIANOS, in elegant double, round, carved rosewood cases; unsurpassed for delicacy of touch, purity and brilliancy of tone, at reasonable prices. by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of every style, at prices lower than can be found elsewhere, by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

35 SECOND-HAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT pianos, the best assortment in the City; organs and melodeons; also, first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.,
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.
THIRD WEEK
of the
FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Irish comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
PRODUCTION
of the great Irish Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented the new Irish drama, in three acts, by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and F. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A Tale of '98.
With Picturesque Groupings,
Characteristic Dances,
Beautiful Songs,
Exciting Tableaux.
Appropriate overture and incidental music, arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and a
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Bould Boy of Glengall, with a patriotic song, entitled "The Green Above the Red," written expressly for the piece by J. B. Leverich, Esq.
OWNEY DUGAN, from Skibbereen,
DENNY DOYLE, the piper,
THIGHEEN O'LEARY, an old harper } MR. DAN BRYANT
supported by
A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Incidental to the drama, a peculiarly characteristic dance, entitled the
"RUCTION JIG,"
the music composed expressly for the dance by John Brougham, Esq.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 28,
BENEFIT OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.
In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Mortord and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Bryant.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, 1867.
AID THE FAMISHING!!
GRAND MASONIC OVATION
in aid of the destitute and suffering MASONS of the South, their WIDOWS and ORPHANS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
will be present.
BROTHER HON. JAMES T. BRADY
will deliver an address on the occasion.
The following distinguished artists have also kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK, Prima Donna,
Signor BELLINI, Baritone,
of the Italian Opera, (both by the kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.,)
SIGNOR MARRA, Basso.
EDWARD HOFFMAN,
the distinguished Pianist and Composer.
MR. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncellist.
THE BAND OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT
will be present, under the direction of
DAVID L. DOWNING.
Admission, $1. Private boxes, $10. Proscenium boxes, $15 and $20, according to location. Tickets to be had at the principal hotels, music stores, Masonic Publishing Company, No. 432 Broome-st., the Committee of Arrangements, and at the door.
A. A. VALENTINE, Chairman.
DANIEL SICKLES, Secretary.

FRENCH THEATRE—THE ARABS.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 24.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ARAB COMPANY
OF THE BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE,
AND MR. AND MRS. GOMERSAL,
THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS,
who will appear EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
in a series of brilliant entertainments.
Director, SIDI-EL-HADJ-ALI-BEN-MAHOMED.
PROGRAMME OF THE ARABS:
NATIVE PRAYER.
(Invoking Allah for success to go through their dangerous performances.)
THE CHALLENGE IN THE DESERT.
THE GREAT GUN EXERCISE.
THE WHIRLWIND—BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
WEDDING FESTIVAL IN THE DESERT,
with dance and native music.
CHALLENGE TOUR DE FORCE.
THE HUMAN PYRAMIDS.
Concluding with
THE MORESQUE ARCADES.
All of which to be preceded by the favorite comedietta
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE,
in which Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal will appear.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office of the French Theatre, at Schirmer's, NO. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission to Parquet, Dress Circle, including reserved seats, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, four seats, $5; proscenium boxes, $8.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager...................WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
MONDAY EVENING, June 24.
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 29.
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE LOCAL DRAMA
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE,
GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE,
LAST WEEK OF THE
ROMANTIC WATERFALL,
ROMANTIC WATERFALL,
AND
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA,
RESCUE OF THE CANAGAGA.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT CAST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. Maguire and Prof. Risley......................Managers
MONDAY, JULY 1.
Reappearance of the wonderful boy
ALL RIGHT,
and positively last week of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
as they sail for Europe on July 10.
Change of programme.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Grand Holiday Matinee on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, at 2 o'clock. Box office open on THURSDAY, June 27.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the great artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS NANCY SYKES IN
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE, OLIVER TWIST.
SATURDAY ONLY OLIVER TWIST MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS KATE FISHER AS MAZEPPA,
with her celebrated trained horse Wonder.
Every night and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2½. Mlle. Anita Zanfretta and Mlle. Rosenberg, danseuses, appear.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
The Hall is to be redecorated, and will reopen some time in August.
THIS WEEK—THE GREAT BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. OTTO BURBANK.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.

STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will open at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. Exhibitors will have their fruit on the tables by 2 o'clock on that day.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Vacation from July 1 till Sept. 1.
The Conservatory will open in September, at No. 83 5th-av., and No. 920 Broadway, with a branch in Brooklyn.
The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND A. F. LEJEAL,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

AT $2 50 WRITING—20 LESSONS; BOOK-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Grammar taught in strictly private rooms, if desired; no classes. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York, and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &C.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 639 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, all Summer, and qualify pupils practically for full business. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

DR. D. C. MARTIN'S CLASSES IN MUSICAL GYMNASTICS and ELOCUTION reopen Oct. 3 at Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Engagements accepted in schools and colleges.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY WISHES TO teach French and Music. Apply to Prof. VAILLANT, Cleveland, Ohio.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Hostilities Not Yet Commenced—The War Tax Levied by Olarte—Correspondence With Foreign Officials—The R. R. Cuyler.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, June 14, 1867.

Panama has as yet taken no formal war steps against the President of the Republic, but the Governor is active in his preparations. It is said he demanded the possession of the national arms from their custodian in this city, but was refused. A few troops called volunteers are coming in from the interior to swell Gov. OLARTE's forces, but this is all.

Nothing has been heard of the national war-ship *Bolivar* since she left this port on the night the State authorities undertook to seize her; but as she had no charts for Buenaventuara, it is probable she went to Paita, in Peru, for a pilot.

The question of the war tax levied by OLARTE upon foreigners and others, has been quieted for the moment by the merchants foolishly agreeing to pay three months of the old tax in advance on condition that the Governor would suspend the war tax or forced contribution for three months. In his note accepting the offer OLARTE very properly tells the merchants that they have, by their advances, tacitly admitted his claim to tax them for war purposes, and further tells, what is equally true, that by their course in this respect they have given him moral support against the General Government. The reply of the Governor, or President, as he is called, to the remonstrance of the Consuls and commanders of war vessels, is a curiosity in its way, from the fact that he claims the same national *status* for the local government of Panama as is possessed by the United States and the great Powers of Europe. I send it to you, as also the final reply or rejoinder of the Consuls.

The President's letter to the Consuls is dated June 3, and is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I duly received your joint reply of the 27th of May to the circular note which, on the 27th of the same month, and under No. 1, I had the honor to address to you, informing you that, as Gen. THOMAS C. DE MOSQUERA had dissolved Congress, repudiated several acts of that body, and declared the Republic in a state of war, I should not allow any force which he might send to the Isthmus to land as long as the situation in which he has placed the country continued.

In your reply you state that you consider the decree given by me on the 11th of April, increasing certain contributions, to be a violation of existing treaties and international law, as far as that step affects foreign tax-payers. For, as the same must be deemed an indirect military exaction on account of the circumstances which called for it, said foreigners if they paid it, would appear to be taking part in the politics of the country, and place themselves in a false position towards the General Government, with whom their respective Governments maintain relations of peace and friendship.

I very well know the necessity of not entrammeling but protecting all industrial pursuits carried on on the Isthmus, and especially that of commerce, to which this country undoubtedly owes to a very considerable degree the progress it has lately made. But as a magistrate I am also obliged to provide for the necessities of the Government, so that the latter may never lack the means of preserving order and give to society all proper guarantees. Thus I have always, from the first day of my administration, shown my endeavors to harmonize the interests of the merchants with the requirements of the Government.

With much regret, therefore, I received the information that my decree of the 11th of April, had made a bad impression among the foreign merchants. Desiring to efface this, I invited them to a meeting in the Government House, with the object of agreeing with them on some measure in place of that which they consider prejudicial to their interests. I have had two interviews with a committee of two respectable gentlemen appointed by them to make an arrangement with me. That committee has refused to enter into any settlement, although I have shown a very conciliatory spirit.

I have delayed this answer until to-day, because in the same I wished to inform you of the result of my project of settlement with the foreign merchants. You will now perceive that the unsatisfactory result forces me to carry out, simply and duly, the provisions of the decree, with those amendments which I might deem convenient to make, to all of which I have a perfect right, as it is easy to show.

There is not, and consequently there cannot be pointed out to me any stipulation of the existing **treaties between Colombia and other nations, or any principle of international law which prohibits this State or any other State of our Union, or the Union itself, from increasing their ordinary contributions—whenever any circumstance may demand it—such as are those three to which the first article of the decree refers** which has given rise to this controversy. In this respect we are placed on the same footing as the nations of Europe and the great American Republic, who have never been denied, not even in time of war, be it foreign or civil, the right which is now disputed to the State of Panama. Furthermore, there is no instance where the least claim has been made against the Great Powers—as powerful countries are called—for having imposed new contributions in critical moments.

In fact it is well known that the "Income Tax" of the English is raised just, and almost exclusively, in time of war, and paid by all inhabitants of the United Kingdom, of sufficient means, foreigners as well as natives; and quite lately we have seen the country of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN raising their taxes to a fabulous degree, and imposing new ones, on account of the grave civil war which the feudal lords of slavery forced that country to sustain.

But the increase which has alarmed the foreign merchants so much, is not even a new impost, much less a military exaction as you term it. Military exactions are only contributions imposed and levied in an arbitrary manner, without reference to any law or rule, by military commanders in the field. From such contributions foreigners may be considered to be exempt.

The increase of contributions is simply what in France is called "Imposition," which consists in raising an ordinary tax for especial reasons, and by which the same class of persons who pay the tax, are also burdened with the increase. The especial causes which have given occasion to the increase, are not, as has been gratuitously supposed, a state of war. The State of Panama is at peace, but as it is possible that the lamentable occurrences which are at present taking place in the rest of the Republic, may create disturbances in the march of our politics, I have deemed and still deem it necessary, indispensable, to be prepared for such an emergency.

I have, therefore, been obliged to make use of the special resources which have been placed at my disposal by the sovereign ruler of the country, the Legislative Assembly, in the month of October last, and published the next month after in the *Official Bulletin*, where the foreign merchants could read it, as this paper is distributed gratis. For this reason it is very strange that no remonstrances have been made before against the provisions of that law, the suspension of which they might easily have asked from the Federal Supreme Court.

Still another reason, besides the fear of a disturbance of public order, has placed me in the necessity of appealing to the resources which the law No. 17 of 1866 gives me. The Legislature of the State, when they voted the budget for the present year, counted upon the subvention of $50,000 which the General Government is obliged to pay to the Government of the Isthmus. This subvention has not come to hand, nor is it likely now that it ever will. There is consequently a necessity to make good the deficiency which this circumstance leaves in the budget.

But, I repeat it, even if the increase of contributions had been decreed on account of a state of war, it would still be the duty of the foreign merchants to pay the same, and they could not, for doing so, be considered as taking part in our political affairs—which charge could only then be made against them with sufficient reason if they gratuitously and without being forced to it by the authority, rendered any assistance to either of the belligerent parties. Only then they would place themselves in false position.

If the State of Panama were overburdened with contributions, there would be some reason, to a certain degree a just reason, for considering as "oppressive" the increase of some of them which I have decreed, in virtue of the faculties granted to me by those who could grant them. But, fortunately, there is no country where taxes are more moderate. Costa Rica, whose situation, in population and wealth, is not any better than ours, has a budget of $1,000,000, whilst that of the Isthmus amounts to $200,000.

I close this communication in the hope that after considering well the reasons which I have had to issue the decree of the 11th of April last, and which are those I have just explained, you will not be surprised that I decline to accede to your request to suspend the execution of the decree until you may have received instructions on the subject from your respective Governments.

With sentiments of the most distinguished consideration I have the honor to sign myself, your most obedient servant,

VICENTE OLARTE, G.

In their reply, which is dated June 4, the Consuls and the Captains of the vessels of war, say:

SIR: The undersigned have had the honor to receive the reply which His Excellency the President addressed on the 3d inst. to their joint note of the 26th ult., and cannot but express their regret that he should not see fit to accede to the request which they respectfully made to him in that note.

As his Excellency has determined to carry out his intention of levying a tax on foreign merchants for the purpose of civil war, and as the undersigned are in communication with their respective Governments on the subject, it becomes unnecessary for them to enter into further discussion of the matter, either as to whether the State of Panama, as the fraction of a nation, enjoys the same rights and privileges with regard to levying taxes on foreigners as may be enjoyed by such nations as Colombia itself, or those to which the President alludes. Nor would it be proper for the undersigned to discuss the question of the relative revenues of the nation of Costa Rica and the State of Panama, it being sufficient to remark that the revenue in the one case is derived from custom dues, while in the other those dues were specially withdrawn by Colombia to attract foreign capital and enterprise to the Isthmus.

The fact that the Government of the Union pays, or promises to pay, an annual subsidy to the State of Panama, sufficiently demonstrates that it was not supposed that the State should derive its necessary income from the taxes on foreign merchants, and much less its requirements for war purposes against the Government of the nation, while, upon the principle which the President maintains, those taxes might become even more onorous than the dues which had been removed.

As the President gives the undersigned no hopes that he will alter his determination in the matter, they now can only leave the law to take its course, presuming that His Excellency is prepared to assume the responsibility of the measure.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to re-express to his Excellency the President, sentiments of their high respect and consideration,

Francis W. Rice, U. S. Consul; Charles T. Bidwell, H. M. Act. Consul; J. Sasso, Act. Prussian Consul; Frederick Hicks, Act. U. S. Vice-Consul; Edward Charpentier, Vice-Consul of France; H. M. Elder, Acting Consul of Chili; John A. P. Price, Capt. H. M. S. *Scout* and Senior Officer; E. D. Freycinet, Commander *Talisman;* J. M. Bradford, Commander, commanding United States Naval Forces, Panama.

To his Excellency the President of the Sovereign State of Panama.

It is not easy to believe that a man of the intelligence possessed by Gen. OLARTE can be sincere in the utterance of such nonsense as is contained in his reply to the Consuls.

From the interior our news is very meagre, no mail having arrived from Bogota on account of the war operations on the Magdalena River. Passengers who have arrived, however, say that the reports that MOSQUERA is in a very bad situation—the majority of the States having risen against him—are very much exaggerated. Antioquia is supposed to be in arms against him, as is also the State of Magdalena. In the latter State several skirmishes, called battles, have taken place between the State and National troops, in which the latter gained the advantage. The Legislatures of the other seven States have been, or will be, called together to decide which side they will take. The chances are decidedly in favor of MOSQUERA's "confounding his enemies."

The *R. R. Cuyler* or *Rajo* matter is not yet settled. Admiral CHACON, who came down to Carthagena to look into the matter, agreed to release her on the assurance of the Governor of the State of Bolivar that she was Columbian, and not Chilian or Peruvian property; but on the representation of some of MOSQUERA's political enemies in Carthagena, reconsidered his determination, and still holds her. It is probable, however, that the Admiral, on getting assurances from headquarters at Bogota, will release her. In the mean time most of her crew have left her, and those inveigled lately in New-York into shipping on her do not get further than Aspinwall before they find out they are to go on a foreign instead of an American ship, and so refuse to fulfill their contracts.

It was reported that the port of Santa Martha was blockaded by Gen. LOPEZ, one of MOSQUERA's officers. But this is not correct. The port, by decree, has been closed to trade.

Gen. HOUGH, of Illinois, arrived in the last steamer to assume the duties of Vice-Consul at Panama.

The United States gunboats *Resaca* and *Ossipee* are in this port, and the *Osceola* is at Aspinwall.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Departure of President Johnson from This City for Boston—Incidents and Speeches Along the Route—The Arrival at Boston.

President JOHNSON and those who accompany him on his trip left this City for Boston early Saturday morning. He was repeatedly cheered by the large crowd that assembled to witness his departure from the hotel, and was greeted in the same manner on arriving at the railroad station. The party was accommodated in a well-arranged car, festooned with national flags. Everything that could contribute to the comfort of the passengers was liberally provided.

At the several stations along the route large crowds were gathered to welcome the party, but no speeches were made until the Springfield station was reached. There a large concourse of people had assembled, and nothing would satisfy them but a speech. In response to a brief address of welcome by the Mayor of the city, Mr. BRIGGS, the President spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am unable to express the thanks I feel for this kind and hearty welcome. I wish, however, to give utterance to one or two sentences, to be received as I have been by you to-day, as a representative of the entire American people. It is, I am free to say, peculiarly gratifying to me, and especially on this the first occasion on which I have placed my feet on the soil of Massachusetts. Language is inadequate to express the emotion of my bosom on this occasion. I repeat, language is inadequate to express the feeling produced by a welcome so cordial as this now extended to me by the people of Massachusetts. As has been remarked here, we may have differed in reference to some of the political questions that have recently agitated the public mind; but allow me to say to you, Sir, and through you to the people of Massachusetts, the heart that now beats in this bosom, and that to-day warms and animates my existence, has always beat for the prosperity of the country, and the elevation of the great masses of the people. If I know myself, and I think I do to some extent, I can look up without fear of being charged with egotism, and say, without reference to parties or party divisions, that the best efforts of my life have been directed to the establishment and preservation of those principles which lie at the foundation of free government; and though we may have differed in the past upon some questions of expediency as to what should be the true policy of the nation, let me say to you on this occasion, my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts—and I say it in the sincerity of my heart—that the public good has been alone my aim, and the Constitution of my fathers my guide. This is not the time to make a speech; I would that it were, and if it were, and under other circumstances, I should be proud to talk to the people of Massachusetts. In conclusion let me say that I am glad to see that the time has at length arrived when the people of this country are prepared to reason with one another and ascertain who is right and who wrong. Thank God, the time has come when passion and hatred can no longer keep the country divided, and truth and reason can again assume their empire. For the welcome, the cordial welcome, that I have received here to-day, I wish again to offer, in the sincerity of my heart, my cordial thanks.

At Palmer, Worcester, and all places on the route, crowds gathered around the State car and cheered the President, who shook hands with many of the citizens. Brig.-Gen. REED, of the Governor's Staff, who accompanied the President from Springfield, delivered to him a letter from Gov. BULLOCK, in which he said he had directed Gen. REED, in his behalf, to extend to the President a cordial welcome, and to assure him of the Governor's desire to make his visit agreeable.

The train arrived at Long Wood Station, three miles from Boston, at 5 o'clock, and the party were received by a military escort and a delegation of the city authorities. A salute was fired, and there was music from a band. Thousands of persons were here assembled, and cheered repeatedly. The party were conducted to carriages and driven through Brookline; all the residents living on the streets were on the door-steps and in the windows, the men frequently cheering, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. The procession came into Boston by the way of Roxbury. Here, too, the people appeared in large numbers, and the President was repeatedly cheered. Three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, and a full company of United States Marines were in line waiting to receive the President.

The streets and windows were densely filled with spectators, and there was a waving of handkerchiefs from the windows, and welcomes and occasional cheering as the President passed up Washington-street.

THE RECEPTION AT BOSTON.

At the line dividing Roxbury from Boston the President was met by Mayor NORCROSS, who was seated in a barouche drawn by six horses. The Mayor having welcomed the President, on behalf of the municipal authorities, Mr. JOHNSON replied as follows:

"For the reception tendered in such a cordial manner on my first visit to the State of Massachusetts, and on this the first occasion of my placing my foot upon her soil, please accept my sincere thanks. The civilities and kindness which you have offered me are accepted in the spirit which I know and believe you will appreciate. Permit me to repeat for this cordial welcome to the State of Massachusetts, under the peculiar circumstances, my sincere thanks."

The President then entered the Mayor's carriage, the military formed in column, and the procession moved up Washington-street, thence into Boylston, Arlington, Beacon and Park streets, and next to the Tremont House, arriving there at 8:15 o'clock. All along the route the streets were thronged with thousands of citizens of the surrounding country, having come hither to witness the display. The President entered the Tremont House while the band played "Hail to the Chief," "Star-Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." The party were conducted to a parlor and the Mayor of Boston and other prominent citizens paid their respects to the President and Secretary SEWARD.

Gov. BULLOCK on being introduced to the President, addressed him as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to welcome you to Massachusetts. Many of your predecessors, while in office, have visited New-England from time to time, and your visit, like theirs, excites our devotion to the union of these States, and our respect for those who, in their official position, respect the Government of this whole country, and our desire is to manifest in every possible manner our respect to those who represent the national American Union. I trust, Mr. President, that you may prolong your stay in Massachusetts sufficiently to enable us to manifest our high regard for your office, and to you personally.

To this President JOHNSON replied:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In reply I can only tender to you my thanks for this welcome. I would be doing myself injustice were I to attempt to conceal the emotions and feelings which I have experienced upon the soil of Massachusetts. Her early history in connection with the union of these States, it is unnecessary to recite to those who are more familiar with it than myself. It is known to all; it has become the history of the country. In visiting Massachusetts under these peculiar circumstances it is peculiarly gratifying to receive such a welcome. With regard to your remarks as to the preservation of the union of these States, I trust that I shall not be thought egotistical when I say I yield to none in my devotion to that purpose. It is not my intention to make a speech, but simply to tender to you my thanks for this cordial welcome to Massachusetts, and especially to Boston.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

About 9:30 the President was serenaded, and in response to repeated calls from the crowd assembled in front of the hotel, made the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS: In being introduced to you here to-night it is for the purpose of informing the crowd that so far as I am concerned, there will be no speech on this occasion. It is not my purpose in visiting Massachusetts on this occasion to make speeches. I have come to Massachusetts for two reasons, one of which is that it has been a long time a desire on my part to visit the State of Massachusetts, one of the glorious States of this Confederacy. [Cheers.] This is one of the reasons why I am here. There is another, it is true, to which I shall not allude on this occasion. In presenting myself here, and in being introduced to you to-night by your distinguished representative, the Mayor, it is for the purpose of informing you that I shall not make a speech or address on this occasion. [Cries, on the outskirts of the crowd, "Three cheers for Congress," which were at once given.] The manner, the cordial manner in which I have been received by the people of this State on this occasion will make a deep and lasting impression on my heart; and so long as my heart shall continue to send forth one single kind emotion, just so long will the impression remain indelibly fixed upon it which has now been made by the people of Massachusetts since I have visited this State. Though a stranger to you, and though there has been much said about party and all that, my business here has no reference whatever to party. In paying your respects to the Chief-Magistrate of the nation, it is done, as I understand, irrespective of party. I stand before you to-night as your fellow-citizen, and, as I have just remarked, the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the manner in which I have been received as a citizen of the United States, and as the Chief-Magistrate of the nation, is peculiarly gratifying to me, and, I think, will not detract from your reputation or character. I must say, though, after being introduced, that I am proud to have it in my power to declare on this occasion, notwithstanding we have been divided and severed in twain, as it were, that the bow of peace is set in the cloud, and that the day is coming when reason and truth will resume their empire. The day is coming when returning sense of justice, when a redeeming spirit will restore this people and make them again united and feel as brothers. [Cheers.] I feel that the time is coming when we can utter and proclaim that great sentiment that the world is our home, and every honest man our brother. [Cheers.] Then, my countrymen, in conclusion, and bidding you goodby here to-night, let me tender to you, and when I do so I do it in the utmost sincerity, let me tender to you my sincere thanks for the demonstration which you have made and for the cordial feeling you have manifested in receiving me in your midst, and in retiring from you to-night let me bid you goodby, and tender you my heartfelt thanks for the cordial and kind manner in which you have received me on this occasion. Then, goodby, and take with you the best blessings of Heaven upon your heads. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

On the conclusion of the President's speech, loud calls were made for Mr. SEWARD, who, after a brief delay, appeared at a window and spoke as follows:

CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS: [Cries of "Louder."] You have asked me to speak louder. Excuse me for saying that for two years past I have had an impediment in my speech. I cannot speak louder, and if you are not content with what can be said with a jaw honestly broken, I must ask you to call some other speaker in my place. But with such poor speeches as I can utter I come before you with pleasure to acknowledge the gratification of pride, of patriotism and of ambition that I have experienced to-day in many expressions and marks of kindness which have met me on all sides as I came through the State of Massachusetts. It is a pleasant thing to see that after the convulsions of a civil war, and after the almost equally terrific convulsion of a returning peace, that there is so much charity extended by the people of Massachusetts to a man who has had upon him responsibilities from which, if he had been able to foresee them, his every thought would have dictated that he should seek to escape from them. [Three cheers for Gen. SHERIDAN were given at this point.] I am here with the President of the United States in Massachusetts. I must be allowed to express to you the satisfaction which I enjoy in the reception which you have extended to him. I was with him a fortnight ago in his native State of North Carolina. [Cries of "three cheers for North Carolina."] You may well give three cheers for the State of North Carolina. She was the first State to put forth a declaration of independence in the Revolution against Great Britain. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the State of the eleven which seceded that went last most reluctantly out of the Union. You may well give three cheers for North Carolina. She was the first of the eleven which seceded to come back again to the family fireside of the Union, and to-day nothing is wanting for her to resume her ancient, honorable and most patriotic position in the family of the Republic but the consent of the people of Massachusetts. Now, I know that all that is coming about—is coming about very soon. I have seen the earth and the skies full of the elements of fertility, of health and of vigor, and I saw in North Carolina the cotton spring up which is to supply next year the mills of Massachusetts. I have seen in New-York the wheat growing that is to supply the West Indies and the Southern States. I know that nature designs that this whole continent—not merely these thirty-six States, but this whole continent—should be, sooner or later, within the magic circle of the American Union. [Loud cheers.] The people in North Carolina and Georgia may try to get out as much as they please, and you here in Massachusetts may try to keep them out as much as you please, God and nature have decided against both, and you are to live together as brothers in unity and harmony. Now, I told you that I was peculiarly gratified with the reception that you gave the President of the United States to-day. Now let me say one word for your serious reflection. On that subject Almighty God has revealed to men or allowed them to conceive of no safe or permanent Government in which there shall not be one executive head. That head must exist in the Government, whether it is a King or an Emperor or a President. There are but two ways in which an executive head can be procured for a nation—one is by birth hereditary and the other is by election—[three cheers for our President by election]—but nations have been unwilling to submit to a King or an Emperor, and therefore, before he is born, the sword is prepared which is to be put into his hands with which he shall be able to compel their consent during his natural life. On the other hand, a Republic elects a President, and they take security against his abuse or tyrannical exercise of power by stipulating that he shall be President for but four years; and having made that stipulation they agree that he shall have no sword in his hand to keep him in the possession of the power they have entrusted to him, but that they by their own consent will acquiesce and sustain him for the period of four years and no longer, when they can turn him out and put in a successor that they elect. Now, if you are going to have a President, as a President is a necessity, and for four years, how you are to get him? You are to agree that the majority of the people or the States shall elect him. There is no other way but that you must acquiesce in it during his term of office, and that the minority concur in the choice that the majority has made for four years, and no longer. Only adhere to that one simple principle and this Republic will last forever. This Republic can never perish if you have a President that the people themselves, without the employment of military force, will sustain for four years at a time, and no longer. But what have we seen? We have seen this Republic on the very brink of death and dissolution. And why? Because ten States of this Union refused to submit to the President that was chosen by the majority of the other States six years ago. And what did you do? You compelled them to submit; you compelled them to acquiesce. Now you have another President for four years, and two of those years are gone. [Good, good.] When those other two years have gone, the majority will then elect another President. Do you not expect that the minority, who vote against that new President, will acquiesce in his holding the executive power for the four years for which he is to be elected? Why? Because the minority must acquiesce, or your nation is to be abandoned to ruin or secession. Then all there is is just this. We have just got to learn one simple habit—that of acquiescing in the choice that we ourselves make of our President for four years, and then, at the expiration of that time, improving upon the last choice by making as much better one as we have the success and wisdom to do. There is the solution of all our troubles. It is all in that the South has been taught that it must submit to the President when he is chosen by the North, and the North must now show that it will submit to the President that they choose or is chosen for them by the majority of the American people. Give me only this one assurance that there shall never be an unlawful resistance by an armed force to the President bearing the authority of the United States, and give me then fifty, forty, or thirty more years of life, and I will engage to give you the possession of the American continent and the control of the entire world. [Cheers.] Deny me that simple thing of the acquiescence of the people in their own choice, and I will not pledge you the continuance, the existence of this Union through half the period which we have carried it, with the cost and sacrifice of the greatest civil war the world has ever seen. The moral of my subject is loyalty and patriotism, devotion to your Constitution and laws, and whatever is wrong in the laws or in the customs or the habits of society, trust to their correction through your schools, your churches, your political assemblies, but never suffer an enemy to raise his hand against the nationality or the Union of the United States. [Loud cheers.]

After Secretary SEWARD had spoken, there were calls for Gen. BANKS, but that gentleman declined to respond. It was soon afterward announced that no more speeches would be made, and the crowd slowly dispersed.

Visit to the Massachusetts School-Ship—Addresses by Gen. Banks, Father Taylor and Others—Movements of Secretary Seward—Arrival of Knights Templar.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 23.

The President and party, this evening, accompanied by a committee of the Municipal authorities, visited the State School-ship, having been conveyed thither from the wharf in a tug. Other gentlemen and a number of ladies reached the vessel in a similar way. The boys were ranged at their desks in the lower cabin. The President was seated at the head of the room, in company with Postmaster-General RANDALL, Representative HOOPER, Gen. BANKS, Ex-Gov. ANDREW, and Judge OLIN, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Collector of Customs RUSSELL conducted the religious services according to the Episcopal form, and at intervals the boys, who numbered about one hundred, sang religious songs. Ex-Gov. BANKS, one of the founders of this school-ship reform system, was called upon to address the youths before him. His remarks were of a congratulatory character, and of earnest encouragement and advice as to their present and future conduct.

Judge RUSSELL said they had with them here a man who had persevered until he had reached the highest position on earth. Let the boys read the history of ANDREW JOHNSON; they could not all become Presidents, but they could all become true and good men.

Father TAYLOR, the venerable missionary and seamen's preacher, delivered an address appropriate to the occasion, affecting nearly all the audience to tears.

Postmaster-General RANDALL, by request, gave a few words of encouragement to the boys, and spoke in laudation of this State Institution.

Mme. PAREPA, who had been specially invited to be present, sang a storm song, and, subsequently, "Ave Maria," much to the delight of every one. Several hours were thus passed on board the ship, and the party returned to the hotel at 1:30.

Secretary SEWARD to-day visited Quincy, in company with the sons of Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Others of the party rode to the suburbs of Boston.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, of New-York, nearly one hundred strong, arrived here this morning, and quartered at the Tremont House. This Lodge have in their possession the Bible upon which GEORGE WASHINGTON was sworn as President of the United States. It was shown to President JOHNSON to-day at his request, and he congratulated the Lodge on possessing so valuable a memento of the Father of his Country.

Numerous commanderies of Knights Templar have already arrived to take part in the new temple dedication ceremonies to-morrow, among them commanderies from Washington, D. C., Hartford, Springfield, and Portland. Several special trains will arrive to-night and early to-morrow morning with lodges and delegations of the brotherhood. A beautiful and imposing demonstration is anticipated.

Tourists in Canada—Tour of the Ministers Through Western Canada.

QUEBEC, C. E., Sunday, June 23.

An unusually large number of visitors from the States have passed through Quebec, on their way to the watering places on the St. Lawrence.

W. H. BOOMER, of the Customs Department, who has been missing for the last ten days, was found floating in the river to-day.

A detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles has arrived from St. Johns, N. F.

OTTAWA, C. E., Sunday, June 23.

The Ministers from the Maritime Provinces leave early this week on a tour through Western Canada. Nothing has transpired regarding the subject discussed in Conference.

The discount on American invoices is 26 per cent.

Delegates to the International Caledonian Gathering—Treatment of Emigrants.

MONTREAL, C. E., Sunday, June 23.

A large number of excursionists leave here to-morrow to be present at the great international Caledonian gathering at New-York on the 27th inst.

C. J. BRYDGES has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the German Societies, disproving, in the clearest manner, the statements as to the inhumanity shown by the Grand Trunk Railway to emigrants passing over their road.

Sinking of a Lake Steamer in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, June 23.

The steamer *Chocorua*, running between Alten Bay and Centre Harbor, on Lake Winnipiseogee, was found sunk in the water at the wharf at Meredith Village this morning. The cause is unknown. She was the largest and best boat on the line, being one hundred and eighty feet long, and worth about $50,000.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Anniversary of the North Brooklyn Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the North Brooklyn Bible Society was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of Ross-street Presbyterian Church in Wilson-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and was well attended. A large proportion of those present were ladies.

Among the clergymen present were the venerable Mr. S. S. JOSCELYN, Rev. C. S. POMROY, of Ross-street Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. PECK.

Prayer having been offered by Mr. JOSCELYN, Mr POMROY made a few introductory remarks on the propriety on occasions like that of coming out of denominationalism and taking the broad ground of Evangelical Christianity. He spoke in favor of the colporteur system. The Bible is the power of God—the sword of the spirit, like the sword in the fable, which, when it fell from the wounded owner's hand, still continued to conquer. Bibles, he said, should be scattered over the land like Autumn leaves.

The minutes of the previous meeting, which took place April 10, 1865, were then read by the President, Mr. J. L. BENNETT. In reading them Mr. BENNETT observed that one meeting had been omitted on account of the absence of one of the officers. The minutes were adopted.

The annual report was then read. By this it appears that the total number of contributions from all sources, from April, 1865, to April, 1867, amounted to $1,112 07, and that $470 21 has been expended in grants of Bibles to various Sunday-schools. The balance on hand is $106 07. The report states that visitors were employed in 1865 and part of 1866, whose labors had good success, but owing to want of means no work of that kind has latterly been done, though there is constant need of it. The report sets forth that as the Society is organized to do the work of all the Evangelical Churches of the district, every denomination should take collections in their churches to aid the work. Latterly the interest of the churches in the Society seems to have declined somewhat. The report is hopeful of a revival of interest in the cause, and suggests the expediency of public meetings to stir up the people to renewed zeal and activity. The Treasurer's report was read, but the main items contained in it are the same as those embodied in the annual report. Both reports, on being audited, were adopted.

Rev. W. F. BAIRD, agent of the American Bible Society for the Army and Freedmen in the South-west, next addressed the meeting at length on his experience in the South. In his early days he often wished he had lived to witness the approach of the Saviour to Jerusalem and mingled his voice in the hosannahs and spread his garment in the way of our Lord. But now he felt he had a more pleasing task to perform—that of hailing the Saviour not in person, but in his word in every household. Mr. BAIRD then gave an account of his labors in the army. Of the 100,000 men he had seen, only about twenty had refused to accept the Word of God. He challenged the civilized world to show a parallel.

Gen. THOMAS (of whom he spoke in high terms,) had always confided to him and two other fellow-laborers in the cause the movements of the army, that they might reach the soldiers with the relief furnished by the Sanitary Commission, and with the spiritual bread of the Bible Society. Mr. BAIRD's labors comprehended as their field Tennessee, Texas, Mexico, and the Indian settlements. The freedmen were eager after knowledge. One old woman, aged about sixty years, had undertaken the task of learning to read, that she might read the Bible. In conclusion, Mr. BAIRD appealed for greater exertion in the way of raising material aid for the cause. Africa was at our doors. Mexico, across the Rio Grande, was calling out for the Word of God. The Indians, too, were inquiring for it. We had never treated the Indians justly.

He concluded with a blessing on the Bible cause, and the expression of a hope that every hand would respond by contributing to the means necessary for the furtherance of the glorious work.

Other gentlemen were announced to speak, but owing to the lateness of the hour, forebore to do so.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. L. Bennett, Sylvester Tuttle, Joseph Wilde, Adam Buckham and D. G. Page, representing, respectively, the Presbyterian, Methodist, Reformed Dutch, Episcopalian and Congregational denominations.

Meeting in Behalf of the Evangelical Alliance.

It is very rarely that a religious edifice is more densely crowded than was the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street last evening. Every seat, both on the main floor and in the galleries, was occupied, the aisles were filled, and large numbers were standing in the spaces near the doors. The occasion of this large assemblage was a meeting in behalf of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance. The exercises were commenced by the announcement of GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, as the presiding officer. After singing and prayer Mr. STUART briefly explained the character and aims of the Society, and then introduced Rev. Dr. SCHAEF.

In his remarks, which were pointed and often eloquent, Dr. SCHAEF urged the claims of the Alliance to the favorable consideration of the Protestant Christian world. It is time, he said, that Christian union should receive visible expression, that there should be community of purpose among the Protestant Churches. To accomplish this, it is not necessary, nor does the Alliance in any way design, that there should be any infringement upon denominational distinctions. All that is asked is unity of aim, a common purpose. It is the great object of Protestantism to unite union of effort with liberty of conscience. It has indeed a variety of modes and forms, and so indeed has the Christian Church always had. In the New Testament, where is found the earliest records of the Church, there is found a variety of types. John was different from Peter, and both were very different from James in the manner of working, but all were zealously working for a common object, the advancement of Christ's cause. The Evangelical Alliance does not obliterate but respects denominational forms, and its only object is to act as an agent to bring to bear on the common purpose of all the united power of all denominations. It had sometimes been spoken as a reproach to Protestantism that it is a babel of creeds, but by means of the Alliance this reproach, if such it be, could be practically negatived. The Church should remember that "United we stand, divided we fall."

Rev. Dr. HALL, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and a minister of the City of Dublin, was next introduced, and after expressing the gratification it afforded him to address so large an assemblage of American Christians, and the deep interest that is felt in Europe in the cause of the Alliance both there and here, proceeded to say that the Evangelical Alliance is not in any sense a Church or a Church organization. When the Society was first instituted, Archbishop WHATELEY opposed it on the ground that it would increase the organizations it was intended to diminish; and, as so profound a thinker as the Archbishop had fallen into this error, it was not surprising that it had become common, and impaired to a great degree the usefulness of the Society. In no sense was it intended as a Church organization, and in no way had it acted as such. It was intended only as a means of uniting the various Christian Churches in effecting objects common to them all—in others effecting consolidation of effort. The speaker said that the Society had attained its majority and he narrated several events in its history to prove its usefulness. In Sweden the Government began a persecution of some Baptist dissenters, but the Alliance through its officers protested and the persecution ceased. Representations from the Alliance to the Czar of Russia, brought about an abrogation of an edict against dissenters within his dominions. A petty German potentate undertook to persecute a missionary who was laboring in his diminutive dominions, but a word from the Alliance was sufficient to check his zeal. Individually, Christian men are powerless—even Protestant Churches singly are so, but collectively they are a power that no potentate dare despise. Wherever there is persecution for conscience sake the Alliance steps in with the united power of Protestantism to stop it, and it never speaks in vain when it speaks in earnest. The speaker instanced, as a further and minor advantage of the Alliance, that it cultivates love, intercourse and confidence among the Churches, and thereby accomplishes a large amount of negative good. There can be no possible objection against the Alliance, and the speaker urged his hearers to support and foster it.

Dr. DURYEA and others spoke to the same purport.

The Five Points M. E. Mission.

On Thursday last a number of the friends of this institution gathered by invitation to witness the "reception exercises" of the day school connected therewith. In a comfortable rear room on the first or chapel floor were gathered about 200 scholars, comprising the main department of the school. These were of both sexes and a variety of ages, ranging perhaps from 8 to 15 or 16 years, and all gathered from the neighboring abodes of wretchedness and poverty. Notwithstanding their unfavorable home surroundings, however, the children all presented a cleanly, neat appearance. The outer garments of some of the little ones bore many patches, of as many different materials and shades of color, sewed on in the garret or cellar by the fingers of a mother who, though sunken and degraded herself, still retained a mother's love and pride of her children. This room is under the charge of Miss OLSSEN, Principal, who is assisted by Mrs. VAN AIKEN, and Misses SHAFFER and BROWN. The pupils displayed a remarkable aptness in their several studies, and passed an examination that would do credit to many of our public schools. The singing was good, the calisthenic exercises most admirably rendered. The drawing and writing books showed some specimens of very fair proficiency in these arts. On the floor below (basement) was the Infant Department, under the supervision of Miss THOMPSON, assisted by Miss IDA OLSSEN. There were about 150 "wee ones" in this room, all exhibiting the same cleanly appearance as their friends of the up-stairs school. The scholars acquitted themselves of their task in a manner entirely satisfactory to the visitors. One little bright, rosy-faced child, a half-orphan, known as Little EMMA WEEKS, sang the "Flower Girl" with such remarkable expression as to win the hearty applause of her auditory. Upon the whole, the exhibition was all that could have been desired.

The Sixth-avenue Baptist Sunday-School.

The opening of this school was celebrated yesterday afternoon at their new quarters, corner of Sixth-avenue and Degraw streets, Brooklyn. The building is of frame, about 50 feet front by some 68 feet in depth, and one story high. The cost of the ground and structure is $10 181 53. The subscriptions collected yesterday reached nearly $3,000, and it is expected that the whole sum will soon be raised. The school was organized in Flatbush-avenue, near Fifth-avenue, but as the rooms occupied were inadequate to accommodate all who came, the teachers were compelled to secure larger quarters. The exercises yesterday were conducted by Rev. Mr. LOWREY, of the Hanson-place Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. MOORE, of the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church. The services terminated with a benediction.

The Sunday Law—Everything Quiet.

Very many persons believed that yesterday would witness a scene of rare excitement, owing to the rumored intention of the liquor-dealers throughout the City to resist the Excise Law by keeping their places of business open. This rumor proved wholly incorrect, for there were but few cases of Excise violations, and the number of arrests throughout this City and Brooklyn was only 66. The streets were fully as quiet as on any previous Sabbath since the Excise Law went into force. In New-York City there were 9 males arrested for intoxication; 1 male for being drunk and disorderly; 27 males and 1 female for disorderly conduct; 14 males and 1 female for violations of the Excise Law—making a total of 53. In Brooklyn there were 3 males and 1 female arrested for intoxication; 2 males for being drunk and disorderly; 2 males for disorderly conduct; and 5 males for violation of the Excise Law—total 13. Making an aggregate of 63 males and 3 females arrested throughout the Metropolitan Police District yesterday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—The citizens of the Twelfth Ward deserve a great deal of credit for the interest they are taking in the forthcoming celebration of our National Anniversary. The children on Randall's Island, for the first time, have been invited and permitted to participate in the festivities on that occasion, which will take place at Mount Morris at 10 o'clock A. M. It is in contemplation to present those children with a silk banner for which an appropriation has been made, Mr. LAWSON N. FULLER, one of the school officers of that Ward, has been selected to make the presentation address. The children of the public schools in the Ward, numbering some four thousand, will take part in the celebration. Several of our most eminent speakers have accepted invitations to address them. To make this anniversary one without precedence, on this joyful occasion, after the exercises of the day shall have ended, the children will partake of refreshments to be provided by the citizens of the Ward. An address to that effect has been read in the different churches. It is hoped that the City authorities will contribute to the object contemplated by the citizens of that Ward. Robertson's brass band will furnish the music.

CASUALTIES.—On Saturday a collision occurred between PETER CAMPBELL's coach and JOHN LONG's ice cart, at the corner of Avenue B and Third-street. CAMPBELL was thrown from his seat and picked up in an insensible condition, when he was carried home to No. 277 East Tenth-street....JOSEPH WRIGHT, aged 8 years, of No. 593 Second-avenue, was run over on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-third-street by car No. 21 of the Second-avenue line, and had one of his arms severed from the shoulder. Taken to Bellevue Hospital. The car driver, MICHAEL MCDONALD, was arrested, but subsequently discharged by Justice CONNOLLY....A window shutter fell from the second story window of No. 77 Mercer-street and struck Mrs. DE PARK on the head, inflicting severe injuries. Sergt. LEFFERTS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, saw the occurrence, and conveyed the woman home to No. 10 Carroll-place....LOUIS FULLMER, a German laborer, 54 years of age, had his right hand accidentally crushed by a cask of copper rolling on it at the foot of Rutgers-street, East River. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MISSION-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The first anniversary of the Avenue B Mission-School, Mr. THOMAS STEVENSON, Superintendent, was held on Monday evening last, at the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church. The usual programme of such occasions was creditably offered by the scholars. Brief and pointed addresses were made by Revs. WM. MCALLISTER and W. ROSS, and Messrs. THOMAS STEVENSON and W. W. CORNELL. This school was organized by the City Sunday-school and Missionary Society June 17, 1866, with 24 scholars. There are now 175 upon register, all procured under the rule that no child shall be received who attends, or is in any wise connected with any other Evangelical school.

THE HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The annual examination of Schools Nos. 1 and 2 of the Hebrew Free School Association was held yesterday morning at the Greene-street Synagogue. After prayer by the Principal, Mr. ISAAC C. NOOT, a hymn—"There is none like our God"—was sung by the scholars. This was followed by the creditable examination of the several classes. The exercises were concluded with the presentation of medals and prizes to successful competitors therefor. The audience was large and gave unmistakeable evidence of appreciation.

COLORED MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The Colored Masons of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York and the District of Columbia will celebrate this (St. John's Day) at Wilmington, Del., by a procession and oration. One of the delegates, W. H. YATES, has just arrived to represent California. The orator of the occasion is Prof. W. HOWARD DAY, of this City.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Major-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Lowell; Ex-Senator McDougal, San Francisco; Hon. Caleb Cushing, Washington, and Gen. Anson Stager, Ohio, are at the Astor House. Hon. Judge Morris, Buffalo, is at the Hoffman House; Gen. Farrar, Washington, Col. C. E. Bennett, and C. Shaler, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DROWNING CASUALTY.—A young man named PIERCE BUTLER, while skylarking on board of a yacht yesterday afternoon with a companion named JOSEPH DONOHUE, fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The accident happened in Gowanus Bay, where the young men were taking a sail. The deceased resided at No. 35 West Warren-street. DONOHUE went to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house, and gave himself up to Capt. RHODES.

THE BUSHWICK SUFFOCATION CALAMITY.—Coroner SMITH, will, this morning, hold an inquest in the case of the three men who were suffocated at LIEHMANN's brewery, Bushwick, on Saturday. Yesterday a great number of persons visited the neighborhood, and expressed their sympathy with the afflicted families and friends of the unfortunate victims. The funeral of AUGUST BECK took place yesterday, and was largely attended.

TRAVEL ON GRAHAM-AVENUE.—Yesterday morning cars were run on Graham-avenue, E. D., for the first time. The route is now unobstructed from the foot of Fulton-street, W. D., to North Second-street, E. D.

NEW-JERSEY.

VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCES.—The cases of violation of city ordinances in Jersey City yesterday were quite numerous. Seven lads and young men, whose ages vary from 13 to 25, were arrested for bathing within the city limits during the hours of daylight. They were named respectively: Edward Ryan, Arthur Steele, Wm. Steele, John Rouse, Frank Moran, Michael Tully, and Richard McCabe, and they were committed for examination. The penalty is a fine of $10....JOHN SULLIVAN was arrested for ball playing, and JOHN WALLUM and CHARLES BANG were arrested, charged with pitching pennies. All three were committed. The offences come under the same head as in the cases of the first seven, and the penalty is a like fine.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—A lad named WM. PARADISE was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon charged with the theft of three coats, two pairs of pants, one hat, one pair of boots, and two shirts. The charge was preferred by J. W. DONALDSON, the owner of the articles, which were taken from a car standing on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, of which complainant is an employe. The prisoner was held for examination.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, has made the following appointments of officers of the Third Battalion State Rifle Corps, at Hudson City: Surgeon, John W. Hunt; Chaplain, L. S. Noble; Paymaster, J. H. Wood; Assistant Surgeon, John P. Burdett; Quartermaster, H. P. Seaman. The order was made known on Saturday afternoon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little child named CAMPBELL, three years old, was scalded to death at Greenville, on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank road. The mother was washing, and while her attention was for a moment distracted the child fell headforemost into a tub of scalding water. It lingered but a short time in great agony.

THE NEWARK CONSPIRACY.—The examination of the Newark coachmakers, arrested on a charge of conspiracy against their employers, has suffered another postponement, and is now set down for July 1.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named ISAAC B. MARTER has been arrested in Newark, charged with having passed a fraudulent draft for $76 80, on the firm of GARDINER & BROTHER. The prisoner was held to bail.

LOCUSTS.—That troublesome pest, the locust, has made its appearance at Toms River and vicinity. They can be seen almost entirely covering ground acres in extent. Their last appearance in this section was in 1860, when they did great damage.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR dull and 50c. lower; sales 500 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $12 50 for Red Winter, and $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. RYE steady at $7 50. WHEAT dull, but without material change; sales 500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 20, and 5,000 bushels do. on private terms. CORN quiet and unchanged; No. 1 held at $1. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs., bolted. MILL FEED scarce—Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $38; Middlings $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Corn 7c., Oats 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 6¢c. LAKE IMPORTS—841,151 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—16,250 bushels Corn and 795,367 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR is dull and the quotations are no criterion of the value; sellers make prices to suit buyers, which are nominally $10@$11 for Spring, $13 for Amber and $14@$14 50 for White. RYE, $6 50. WHEAT is dull; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at about $2 15. CORN is firm; sales of 20,000 bushels of No. 2 Western, early, at 92c.; 24,000 do., later, at 93c.; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 94c.@95c. OATS are nominal. RYE is rejected. BARLEY is about $1 18 for Canadian. MESS PORK is quiet at $21 75 for heavy and $20 75 for light. LARD, 13¾c.@13½c. HIGHWINES are unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Flour, 1,200 bbls. SHIPMENTS—55,000 bushels of Corn; 8,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR active and firmer, and advanced 25c.@50c. on yesterday's prices; family, $11 50@$13 50; fancy, $13 50@$15. WHEAT firmer and advanced 5c.@10c.; sales at $1 75 for No. 1 Winter. CORN quiet but unchanged. OATS steady at 67c.@68c. RYE dull and nominal; No. 1 offered at $1 20. WHISKY steady at $2 30. COTTON dull and nominal: Middlings, 23½c.@24c. MESS PORK in moderate demand at $21. BULK MEATS unchanged; Shoulders held at 7¾c.; Sides, 9½c. BACON in good demand; sales at 11¾c.@12½c. for Clear Rib. LARD dull. BUTTER, CHEESE and EGGS active. GROCERIES firm. Gold, 157⅛ buying and 138⅜ selling. Money unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,200 sacks Coffee. SHIPMENTS—1,200 sacks Coffee.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR moderately active; Spring Extras $7 62½@$10 75. WHEAT quiet; sales No. 1 at $3 03@$3 05; No. 2 at $2 70@$2 81. CORN irregular; sales at 84c.@86c. for No. 1, 82c.@83c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and steady, 61c.@62c. for No. 2. RYE, $1 01½@$1 03. BARLEY neglected. MESS PORK $20 50. LARD dull; 11½c. CATTLE dull; $4 @$8 50 for best Steers. LIVE HOGS active; $5 60@$5 82 for good to choice. SHEEP dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 22.

COTTON dull—Sales 600 bales; low Middling 24½c.; receipts 736 bales; exports 6,657 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal and unchanged. FLOUR steady and firm; Superfine $10, Treble Extra $15 50. CORN firm; Yellow and Mixed 75c.@85c.; White 90c. OATS firmer at 68c.@70c. PORK dull at $23 for Mess. BACON steady; Shoulders 10c.@10¼c.; Rib 11¾c.; Clear 13c. WHISKY $1 75@$2 25, the latter for Western Rectified. COFFEE—Fair to Prime Rio 23c.@25c. Gold 138. Sterling Exchange 148½@152½. New York Sight Exchange ⅜ premium.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 22.

TOBACCO is quiet but unchanged. COTTON is dull at 24c. FLOUR is dull at $9 for Extras, and $13@$15 50 for Choice and Fancy. WHEAT is quiet; Fair Fall $2 30. CORN is dull at 68c.@85c. OATS are firm at 67c.@68c. RYE is firm at $1 10½. MESS PORK is lower; sales at $21. BACON—8½c.@9c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Rib Sides, and 12¾c.@12½c. for Clear Sides.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR firm; City doubles, $10 25@$11 75; Country, $9 25@$9 75. WHEAT steady; No. 1 $3 13; No. 2 at $2 97. OATS active; 60c. for No. 2. CORN active; 80c.@85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—11,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. flour, 13,000 bushels wheat.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 22.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at 91c.@92c. for No. 1. OATS advanced one cent; sales at 67c. for No. 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 22.

COTTON dull and nominal; no sales. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 51½c. RESIN quiet at $2 75@$6.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 22.

Cotton market is very dull, but unchanged; receipts, 48 bales; exports, 750 bales. Other markets are unchanged.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 22.

COTTON, 24c.; sales 150 bales; receipts, 58 bales.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, June 22.

COTTON is quiet and unchanged, with only a small business; receipts, 441 bales.

[Advertisement.]

TIME IS MONEY.

Time saved is money saved. Every family can save money by using DOBBIN's Electric Soap, and do the family washing in one-half the usual time.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 23—*In Steamship New-York, from Bremen and Southampton*—F. W. Bruning, William Meisel, Herm Heubash, Mrs. Gaul Quano, Mrs. and Mrs. George W. Schaumberg and family, A. R. Von Nest, Chrs. Hoeflinger, Mrs. Gustav Dorsehoek, Mrs. H. T. Musselman, Miss Lina Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Goldschmidt, Miss Margaret Bangert, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hettendorf, Mrs. W. Dohrmann, Miss Veronita Uhlfelder, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fosel and family, Miss Elize Twoboda, H. Himstedt, Frederick and Charles Braun, Miss Minna Mahling, Mr. and Mrs. Lustig and family, Henry Heberstreit, Mr. and Mrs. G. Leopold, Mrs. Amalia Herz and son, Miss Elize Bischoff, Robert Hirsch, Henry P. G. Leitz, Oscar V. Lodeng, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gutmann and family, Miss Julia Freund, Mr. and Mrs. Egert, Miss Emily Beitmann, Miss Emily Triesh, Arnold Westheimer, Miss Pauline Fleischmann, Arnold Loewy, Max Bader, Mr. and Mrs. John Hobler and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bossenberger, Mrs. Emily Konig, J. C. Full and family, F. Teige, F. H. Krausbaar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ayliffe, Adolphus Hunerwadel, Nathan Jabob, Frdr. Kast.

JUNE 23—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—Mr. Mantly and wife, H. Nieman, wife and 2 children, Mr. Skinner wife and 2 daughters, Mrs. Binton, Geo. Bond and wife, Geo. Watson and wife, J. M. Talbot, wife and daughter, Mrs. Boirnd, Mrs. Belix, Mrs. Sarah Bacon, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Dewhurst, Mrs. Crumbleholme, Miss Susan Gibson, Miss Parsons, Miss Jane Reddin, Miss Margaret Darcey, Miss Emily Dunderdale, Mrs. S. Keene and 2 children, Miss Margaret Hensley, Anna Kraft, Mrs. Dr. Kline and son, S. Kramer, Sophia Kramer, Sam. Moore, Jr., E. R. Kramer, Mr. Lampson, E. J. Jacques, John Jones, Mr. Zambeskie, Rev. James Darcy, Dr. William Woods, Master Charles Radford, Maurice Levy, Henry Finney, Wm. H. Sergeant, John Holmes, Thomas Gaylardi, John Hendrick, Mr. Lee, Mr. Webber, R. C. McMorris, Wm. Morris, F. Morris, Thomas Skeno, John Skeno, John Taylor, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Graham, F. Vandever, H. A. Salter, H. L. Foster, H. Graham, W. Brower, Louis Goldsmidt, and others in steerage.

JUNE 23—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—J. Carroll, Mrs. Riddell and son, D. McFarlan and lady, Mrs. Chisholm and son, F. N. Mayhew, W. H. Lapidge, Jas. Baird and lady, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Easton and son, Alex. Airth, L. Daley, Ellen Stewart, Jane Fairbairn, Mrs. Peressoni and niece.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—T. O. Cole, wife and 2 children; A. Harker, wife and 2 children; G. Elliott, Mrs. Wm. M. Green and 2 children, Mrs. H. M. McIntire, Mrs. N. Combs, T. A. Dunn, Mrs. L. C. Barton and 2 children, Col. C. E. Bennett, wife and 2 children and servants; Mrs. Thomas Hill, son and 5 children; Mrs. H. B. Congdon and 2 children, Miss M. Blackwood, M. D, Calkins, G. W. Knox, Maurice Weil, E. Arnstein, C. F. Marble and wife, L. Pollock, Mrs. J. W. Phillips and 2 children, Daniel Loosley, U. S. A.; Lieut. E. Burgoine, U. S. A., and boy; Miss M. Phillips, E. H. Smith, T. J. Waterhouse, Sr., Morris Marks, Capt. S. P. Cressey, Madame Benoit and servant, James Webster, A. J. Fullerton, Mrs. Allen E. Mason, Mrs. Hallenbach, Z. Karner, Mrs. S. E. Magary, Capt. T. P. Sanford, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. L. Franklin, U. S. N.; C. Gerhardy, A. De Cosmos, T. B. Provoost, wife and child, S. M. Livingston, Edward A. Pierce, Walter L. Graham, sister and 3 children, Jackson Lewis and wife, P. M. Lavlor, Robert Patten, T. H. Bishop, U. S. N.; G. H. Moore, U. S. N.; Miss E. E. Bell, James W. Brooks, R. M. Hamilton, Hon. Charles C. Harris, Minister of the Crown to the Hawaiian Government, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Mrs. Harris, daughter and servant, Miss Emma Leyman, Mrs. James French and child; F. G. Hueston, Mrs. Augustus King and 3 children, E. S. Graves, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Dr. S. M. Mouser, E. D. Newton, John Garvin, Thos. B. Staples, S. P. Dean, John Martin, Julius Pointel, Mrs. Frank McNamee and child, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin and 2 children, Mrs. Dussault, Mrs. C. P. Jennings and 4 children, S. T. Cleaves, wife and 4 children, Charles Oliver, L. L. Howland, C. M. Selvey, Etienne Masse, Mrs. A. Miller, S. L. Carman, S. C. Traine, S. Cohn, J. H. Vandergrife, wife, daughter and infant, Wm. Scott, James Shinner, H. G. Herions, A. L. Sweetland, J. W. March, H. McFarland, John Salter, William Salter, James Salter, R. F. Powell, James Wood, H. Hoyt, N. Rude, Charles Skarratt and wife, S. Solomons, James Arthur, Capt. E. Hildebrand, A. Gilson, Peter Cofer, Esq., Mrs. Eunice Dallas, J. N. Recuris, Joseph Lipsker, P. Consuegra, J. D. Granados, Lieut. E. M. Shepherd, U. S. N., S. A. Pettingill, Wm. Kerr, Joseph Swarts, wife and child, John W. Corell, Wm. Humphreys, W. Doran, Arthur Harrison, W. H. Beayton, Wm. Crossley, Thomas Snodgrass, Hon. Crosbie Ward and wife, Diego Briggs, F. A. Lord, Dr. C. E. Tennent, R. F. Robinson, wife and two children, and 103 in the steerage.

In steamship Virginia, from Vera Cruz, &c.—H. Nostetz, E. Gottleib, L. Luttwitz. From Sisal—Mrs. Shiels, Alepo Solis. From Havana—C. L. Beissner, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Haynes, F. Fontfria, Jona Lawson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets........ 7 35 | Moon rises.. 12 08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 34 | Gov. Island. 1 23 | Hell Gate... 2 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans 16th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 22d inst., passed a wrecked vessel; her stern being under water, could not get her name.

Steamship New-York, Creyer, of and from Bremen June 28, via Southampton 11th, 4 P. M., with mdse. and 644 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 21st inst., lat. 41 40, lon. 63 30, passed steamship Malta, bound E.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow 7th and Moville 8th inst., with mdse. and 548 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co. Had strong westerly gales with head sea first 10 days. Passed a large iceberg aground 10 miles W. of Cape Race; 22d inst., lat. 40 40, lon. 70, passed ship A. M. Minott, bound W.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Conner, Aspinwall June 15, with treasure, freight and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 17th inst., lat. 16 16, lon. 76, spoke steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool 12th and Queenstown 13th inst., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 23d inst., 138 miles E. of Sandy Hook passed steamship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool and steamship America, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Virginia, Deaken, Vera Cruz June 8, Sisal 12th, and Havana 17th, with mdse. and passengers to E. W. Turner.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., via Alexandria 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

U. S. steamer Endeavor, Hallett, Norfolk.

Fr. gunboat Bouvet, Montpezeh, Havana 5 ds.

Ship Annie Sise, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Sise, Newport, Wales, May 20, with railroad iron to Le Moyne & Bell. May 23, lat. 10 40, lon. 50 46, exchanged signals with ships Ellen Scott and Oakley, bound up channel; 4th inst., lat. 41 31, lon. 44 32, passed the wreck of a large ship, on her beam ends, with mizzenmast and maintopmast gone, foresail, foretopsail and jib set: all new sails; had apparently been abandoned a few hours before; it blowing heavy at the time, was unable to make out her name.

Bark Herzog Ernst, Plass, of and from Bremen 34 ds., in ballast and 163 passengers to Hozemeyer & Brunn.

Bark Nord Pol, (Pruss.,) Wallase, Antwerp 46 ds., with mdse. and 122 passengers to order.

Brig Firm, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to Crrndall, Umphray & Co. On the night of the 18th on Nantucket Shoals, collided with schr. Four Sisters, of St. George, and had cutwater, bowsprit and jibboom carried away. The schooner had rail and four stanchions broken.

Brig Eva, (Ital.,) Murli, Glasgow 71 ds., with mdse. to Wm. F. Tufts & Co.

Schr. Navigator, Wicks, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Emily Ann, (of Antigua,) Sutton, Gonaives 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to G. Wessels.

Schr. J. Pouder, Jr., Springer, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Rachael Seaman, O'Neil, Baltimore.
Schr. Triphenia, Nickerson, Newport.
Schr. Veranda, Ponds, Providence.
Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. S. Ellis, Kelley, Hingham.
Schr. Bay State, Bassett, Boston.
Schr. Monitor, Robbins, Boston.
Schr. E. Wootten, Tang, Boston.
Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Boston.
Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Fall River.
Schr. Ann Acken, Hale, Norwalk.
Schr. Elk, Chase, New-London.
Schr. Sea Queen, Sargent, New-Haven.
Schr. M. Means, Tibbits, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Edwin, Tuttle, Port Jefferson.
Schr. M. Elizabeth, Hatch, Fall River.
Schr. M. O. Wells, Reeves, Greenport.
Schr. Fakir, Bartlett, Providence.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. J. B. Myers, Elwood, Northport.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Providence.
Schr. P. B. Anderson, Jones, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Bangor, for Hackensack.

BELOW—Ship Adler, of and from Bremen.—(By pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 3.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 23.—Arr. bark Good Hope, Goree; schr. Norwester, Jacmel.

NORFOLK, Va., June 23.—Arr. steamships Niagara and Hatteras, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Arr. ships Tonawanda, Liverpool; Bessie Crosby, do.; Zouave, do.; Tamerlane, Bremen; brigs Laura, London, and L. H. Kimball, Sagua.

The schr. Central America, 30 ds. from Galveston for New-York, put into Delaware Breakwater to-day for supplies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 23.—Arr. steamer North Point Baltimore; bark Maggie V. Hugg, do. Sailed, steamers Wyoming, Philadelphia; San Jacinto, New-York.

The brig Wm. H. Parks was blown ashore on Tybee during the gale yesterday. It is supposed she will be got off.

Spoken, &c.

Golconda—ship, bound E., was seen May 26, lat. 22 22, lon. 49 16.

Gauss—bark, from Bremen for Baltimore, June 16, off George's.

Nellie May—fishing schr., of Gloucester, June 4, lat. 44 21, lon. 50 03; all well.

Orpheus—bark, from Bremen for Philadelphia, June 16, off George's.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 13, schrs. Josephine, for New-York next day; F. G. Davis, do. 7 days; Setagawa, do. do.; Wild Fire, unc.; Jessie Jones, for New-York, ldg.; Laura Pride, do do.

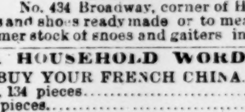
At Gonaives, June 3, bark Louisa, for Boston in 7 ds.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. June 5, brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, Savannah, Ga.; 8th, bark Libertad, Bowdoin, New-York; brigs Wm. Mason, Small, Wilmington, N. C.; Martha, Stone, New-York; 11th, steamer Ocean Queen, Conner, New-York; 14th, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York. Cld. June 6, brig Alice Lea, Hering, Trinidad de Cuba; 12th, brigs T. J. Maguire, Littlefield, no.; Hail Columbia, Brereton, do.; 14th, steamer Ocean Queen, Conner, New-York; schr. Chas. McCarthy, Godfrey, Swan Island.

HAVANA, June 17.—The Am. brig Williams, from Pensacola, at this port on the 15th inst., came in in a very leaky condition. A survey is to be held to ascertain her present state, for the interest of all concerned.

Arr. yesterday, Br. brig Susannah Temple, St. Johns; Am. brig Stephen Duncan, New York; Span. bark Sobana, Glasgow; Br. bark Inglewood, Greenock; Span. brig Don Francisco, Hamburg; Fr. bark Montevideo, Vera Cruz.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE.



SEND FOR A CIRCULAR FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Boots sent everywhere by express.

LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

Fine boots and shoes ready made or to measure.
Best Summer stock of shoes and gaiters in the City.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD's,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No 395, June 22, 1867.
12, 61, 58, 66, 63, 60, 22, 7, 21, 20, 11, 41, 77.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 396, June 22, 1867.
72, 55, 71, 50, 38, 39, 3, 42, 43, 16, 59, 1, 12.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 319, June 22, 1867.
53, 13, 12, 60, 21, 48, 43, 38, 28, 69, 4, 75, 50
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 320, June 22, 1867.
37, 72, 28, 61, 17, 44, 56, 11, 78, 43, 30, 46, 26.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HERETOFORE given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever.
BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867. ANNA B. AEBY.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LACE POINTS AND ROTONDS FROM AUCTION.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
having purchased at the late
AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
a large assortment of
LLAMA, PUSHER, CHANTILLY
and
FRENCH LACE
POINTS, ROTONDS AND CIRCULARS,
from the factories of
DOGNIN & LOUIS VICTOR ARMAUD,
at prices ranging from $4 50 to $75. Also in stock his three favorite styles of SILK SACKS, viz.:
The QUEEN, at $25 to $30.
The ISABELLA CATOLICA, at $25 to $35.
The MARIA OF RUSSIA, at $30 to $38.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., west side, one door from Broadway,
Established [illegible]